

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. RETAILERS FILE SUIT AGAINST TEXTILE RULES

OW301958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 30 (XINHUA) -- A group of American retailers yesterday filed a lawsuit to the Court of International Trade in New York, asking it to stop the Reagan administration from going ahead with the new regulations on textile imports, WASHINGTON POST reported today.

The suit, filed on behalf of 16 retail organizations and three trade associations, charged that the new regulations violate the multifiber agreement (MFA) which governs textile trade around the world. "The regulations do not carry out the MFA and the various bilateral trade agreements but, to the contrary, violate them," it said. It also noted that the new regulations violate "required administrative procedures" and are "arbitrary, capricious, and abuse of discretion and otherwise contrary to law."

Meanwhile, a bipartisan group of 15 senators, including 10 Republicans, yesterday also urged the Reagan administration to scrap the new rules. They warned that implementation of the regulations as scheduled would have a "profound impact on U.S. agricultural and forest product exports to the Far East for years to come." The letter to Reagan is the second one sent this month by U.S. senators. No response was made by the White House to the first letter sent August 10.

The new rules on U.S. textile imports were issued by the Reagan administration on August 3. They stipulate that textile exporters are subject to the inspection by the U.S. Customs Service on the country of origin of their goods and no transshipment is allowed to fill unused quotas of certain countries. Under strong protest and criticism at home and abroad, the administration last week agreed to "limited exception" to the new rules and agreed to delay their enforcement until October 31 for shipments ordered prior to August 3. The rules were originally scheduled to take effect on September 7.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGES IN U.S. OIL IMPORTS

HK301220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 7

[Article by Bi Xi: "Changes in the Structure of U.S. Oil Imports"]

[Text] The United States is one of the leading oil producers in the world. Last year its oil output reached 486.7 million tons, ranking second in the world only after the Soviet Union. At the same time it is also the largest oil importer in the world. Since the outbreak of the second oil crisis between 1979 and 1980, great changes have occurred in the quantity and origins of U.S. oil imports.

The peak period for U.S. oil imports was 1977. That year the total imported oil amounted to as high as 8.8 million barrels a day and imported oil accounted for 47.7 percent of total domestic consumption. By last year oil imports had dropped sharply to 4.98 million barrels a day, which marked the lowest level since 1972, and imported oil accounted for only 31.9 percent of domestic consumption. It is expected that oil imports this year will begin to rebound after the reductions for four consecutive years. According to reports by the American OIL DAILY, U.S. oil imports this year are expected to increase by 7.3 percent and reach 5.345 million barrels a day.

As far as the origins of U.S. oil imports are concerned, in the 1970's U.S. imported oil came mainly from OPEC member countries. In 1977 the quantity of crude oil provided by the OPEC countries to the United States reached 5.7 million barrels a day, accounting for 64.7 percent of the United States' total oil imports. Last year, however, oil from the OPEC countries dropped to only 1.2 million barrels a day, accounting for 24 percent of total oil imports.

Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC oil exporter, was the leading oil supplier for the United States over many years. However, since the second oil crisis the United States has gradually reduced oil imports from Saudi Arabia. Last year the United States imported only 289,000 barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia, compared to the record 1.41 million barrels a day in 1977. Saudi Arabia has dropped to fifth place among U.S. oil suppliers. The U.S. leading oil supplier is now Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC. Oil imported by the United States from Mexico increased to 645,000 barrels a day in 1982, from 179,300 barrels a day in 1977. Second place, formerly held by Nigeria, has now been replaced by Britain. Last year oil imported by the United States from Britain reached 368,000 barrels a day. Among U.S. oil suppliers, Nigeria has declined from second to fourth place.

Changes in the structure of U.S. oil imports on the one hand have resulted from a decrease in U.S. oil demand caused by the U.S. economic recession and its oil-conservation measures; on the other hand, this fact also shows that the United States has tried to reduce its dependence on oil from OPEC countries in order to avoid the impact of this organization's pricing policy. In addition, the United States lifted controls over oil prices in the early 1980's, and this step has stimulated the development of domestic oil production. The closing of a number of oil refineries that failed to achieve satisfactory economic results has also contributed to the reaction in U.S. crude oil imports from OPEC countries in recent years.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS FORMER FORD EXECUTIVES

OW301642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- China's automotive industry is entering a golden age in its development, with a growth rate far beyond original expectations, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said here today. In a meeting with Harold C. MacDonald, former vice-president of the Ford Motor Co. of the United States, and Po-lung Liang, a former senior engineer at Ford, Zhang said China would make great efforts to develop road transport, including building superhighways in its developed coastal regions, while building more railways.

The country had not reached the stage when all people could buy passenger cars, he added. But, the taxi business would be encouraged in large cities and truck transport would be expanded to meet the growing needs. Demand for motor vehicles in China far exceeded its current production capacity, Zhang said. But the country would draw on the experience from developed countries by importing technology, running joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and joint assembly plants, he said.

Mr. MacDonald said a big change had taken place in China in the past few years, with its economy growing and more cars, buses and trucks running on highways. Rao Bin, chairman of the board of directors of the China Automotive Industry Corporation, was present at the meeting.

XINHUA REPORTS U.S. AIR 'INTRUSION' INTO DPRK

OW310728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 31 Aug 84

["U.S. Reconnaissance Plane Infiltrates Into Korean Sky" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 31 (XINHUA) -- A U.S. reconnaissance plane intruded into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong in Kangwon Province yesterday morning for espionage purposes, according to a KCNA report. The report said the U.S. high-speed and high-altitude plane also flew spy missions in the area, on August 28 and 29. There have been 15 such intrusions of U.S. spy planes since July 27, the report added.

Li Tae-Ho, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, lodged a strong protest by telephone with the U.S. side and demanded that it take responsible measures to ensure that such acts of espionage are not repeated.

LI PENG, JAPAN'S OKONOGI DISCUSS NUCLEAR PACT

OW310901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 31 KYODO -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi agreed Friday to try to sign a bilateral atomic power cooperation treaty at an early date when Li paid a courtesy call on Okonogi at the Miti office, Japanese officials said.

Okonogi told Li that there has been progress made in recent bilateral talks but the two countries should start cooperating in areas where it is possible to do so before signing the treaty. Li replied that China would continue efforts toward signing of the treaty, the officials said. Okonogi also said he hopes bilateral trade would be further expanded as the two-way trade in the first six months of this year rose 30 percent from a year ago to 5.8 billion dollars, the officials said.

JAPANESE EDUCATION MINISTER ENDS BEIJING VISIT

OW310326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Minister of Education Yoshiro Mori and his party left here for home by air this morning after a week-long visit to China. While in Beijing, the Japanese minister had meetings with Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng and leaders of relevant departments. He also toured Changchun and Xian.

WAN LI HOLDS TALK WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW301146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today discussed greater cooperation in agriculture with a Japanese delegation led by Yoshiro Tazawa, chairman of the Special Committee for Agricultural Cooperation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, here today. The delegation came to China at the invitation of the Qinghai Provincial Government to discuss possibilities of cooperative development of Qinghai's agricultural resources.

XU JIATUN FETES DENG PUFANG IN HONG KONG

HK310126 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 30 Aug 84

"Xu Jiatus, Director of the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Holds a Cocktail Party To Welcome Deng Pufang and His Party" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- At 1730 on 30 August, Xu Jiatus, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, held a cocktail party in honor of Deng Pufang and his party at the guest hall on the 50th floor of the China Resources Building. Qu Degui, He Hansheng, Liu Gangqi, Li Xiuying, and Jiang Xiaoming, members of the visiting delegation from the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, also attended the reception.

Guests participating in the reception on invitation (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) were: Harry Fang, Fang Shan-kui, Fang Jun-hua, Wang Guangying, Wang Kuan-cheng, Wang Hua-sheng, Wang Shou-min, Pao Yu-kang, Tien Yuen-hao, An Tzu-chieh, Wu Shun-te, Wu Chan-de, Chu Lien-fen, Wu Chung-yi, Ho Shih-Chu, Ho Shan-heng, Ho Hung-sun, Ho Tien, Li Kuo-wei, Li Han-Chiu, Li Tso-Chi, Li He-shing, Li Ka-Sing, Li Wen-chao, Li Fu-chao, Li Yao-ki, Tung Chih-kuang, Sung Yi-chuan, Sung Yung, Chou Chun-ling, Chou An-chiao, Chiu Te-ken, Chiu Ta-chang, Ko Cheng-ping, Cha Chi-min, Leung Ding-pang, Wu Fa-kuang, Wu Han-hui, Wu Ying-pin, Ni Shao-chieh, Yuen Keng, Tang Chi-chien, Chi Chi-ang-hui, Chang Tzu-fang, Chang Chien-hua, Chang Chi-tang, Chang Kan-chuan, Hsu Kuo-chiung, Chao Cheng-an, Chao Yun-hsing, Chao Kuang-piao, Chuang Shih-ping, Kuo Chih-han, Kuo He-nien, Chen Weng, Chen Yu-ching, Chen Tseng-tao, Lu Hao-pei, Feng Bing-fen, Feng King-hei, Feng Hao-chu, Huang Yun-fan, Huang Ke-li, Huang Chih-hsiang, Huang Chiu, Yeung Chih-yun, Yeung Bu-chu, Yeung Min-te, Yip Han, Yip Wei-chou, Tung Chien-hua, Meng Min-wei, Liao Leih-wan, Liu Huang-fa, Chiang Wen-hui, Deng Kun, Deng Hsiao-chien, Huo Chen-huan, Tsai-Chang-ke, Cheng Yu-tung, Hsueh Wen-lin, Sai Tzu-shuang, Chien Huan-chang, Luo Kui-hsiang, Hsiao Ming, Pang Ting-yuen, Kuan Chao-jan, and others.

Responsible persons of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY present at the reception to welcome the guests were: Li Chuwen, Zheng Hua, Chen Daming, Chen Bojian, Qi Feng, Wang Rudeng, Chen Fengying, Yang Qi, Niu Zhao, Qiao Zonghuai, and Li Weiting.

BAN YUE TAN ON VIETNAMESE ARMED PROVOCATIONS

HK310541 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 84 pp 52-53

[Article by Huang Yuan: "Why Vietnam Is Increasing Its Armed Provocations Against China"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities' armed provocations against our country have continued to escalate. In the first part of July these provocations assumed the proportions of a division-strong force deployed on a wild attack against our border area.

The provocative Vietnamese activities have been occurring for years. Though repeatedly foiled they have so far not stopped. What, after all, do the Vietnamese authorities hope to gain by stubbornly going their own way? To put it simply, one of their aims is to divert the attention of the people at home from their discontent. Another is to distract the attention of the world community and delay and influence the development of relations between China and the Soviet Union. Vietnam's main aim is still to continue its practice of regional hegemonism.

It has been 9 full years since the national reunification of Vietnam, but the Vietnamese authorities have insisted on intruding into Kampuchea, opposing China, and practicing regional hegemonism -- directing more than half of all their state financial revenue and large amounts of manpower and material resources toward strengthening the war machinery.

This has left the country basically impotent to carry on normal economic construction, throwing the national economy into a crisis situation. According to a press report, Vietnamese industrial and mining enterprises in 1983 operated at only 50 percent of capacity. The total output value for state industries was below the 1978 level. Foreign debts stand at \$6 billion. Foreign exchange reserves are near exhaustion. The inflation rate exceeds 100 percent. Commodity prices have doubled. Grain, energy, and other commodities are in short supply. The masses of people, especially those workers living solely on their wages, cannot make both ends meet and are experiencing difficulties.

The Vietnamese people, who have already made tremendous national sacrifices to win national emancipation, have long had a full taste of suffering from the chaos of war. They now long for peace and stability and are fed up with the unjust war of aggression against Kampuchea. They oppose the policy of treating China as an enemy and keenly yearn for a return to the era of Sino-Vietnamese friendship. The Vietnamese press has cried in alarm: "Cadres and commune members find their ideological beliefs shaken." To strengthen control over the country, the Vietnamese authorities have, after the willful provocation of a Sino-Vietnamese armed border conflict, slanderously accused China of "invading Vietnam," "stepping up a disruptive war against Vietnam," and "creating serious difficulties for the Vietnamese economy," thus shoving the responsibility for Vietnam's economic plight onto China and diverting the attention of the Vietnamese people from their discontent to force them to continue to shed blood and fight for the Vietnamese authorities' cause of aggression and expansion.

On the international scene, Vietnam, which insists on invading Kampuchea and which opposes the UN resolution urging the withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea, has met with the strong condemnation of the international community and is in an unprecedentedly isolated position. Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar, chairman of the Standing Committee of ASEAN and Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, has recently pointed out: "Vietnam has projected the image of an aggressor and colonialist to the international community." The British magazine *ECONOMIST* has put Vietnam on a par with notorious South Africa and Israel as three noteworthy "little regional empires." In the UN General Assembly's repeated debate on the Kampuchean issue, Vietnam has become a target of public attack.

In an attempt to reverse their isolation, the Vietnamese authorities have gone to the length of posing as a pitiable victim. As if something were the matter, they say: "Vietnam, with a population of only 60 million, is suffering aggression from China, which has a population of 1 billion." This is an attempt to divert world opinion from the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea to the Sino-Vietnamese border and to win some sympathy from the international community. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities have cried, with an ulterior motive, that "for China to oppose Vietnam is for her to oppose the Soviet Union." This is closely linking the Soviet Union to Vietnam. Vietnamese Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung, Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party Le Duan, and others have successively visited Moscow, discussing with the Soviet Union the situation in Southeast Asia, discussing the matter of "overall cooperation" between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and seeking still greater help and support from the Soviet Union to stall and sway the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Prompted by the needs of its own global strategy, the Soviet Union has from afar added its voice to Vietnam's on the Sino-Vietnamese border problem, attacking China and declaring "overall support" for Vietnam to be the Soviet Union's "firm and unswerving line." The recent anti-Chinese armed provocation by the Vietnamese authorities was started after Vietnam won Soviet assurance of "overall support."

But there is, after all, a limit to the Vietnamese authorities' bag of tricks. Vietnam's armed provocations against China have met with a strong rebuff. On the international scene, the cry of a so-called "Chinese threat" has found no acceptance in the great majority of countries, excluding Moscow's sympathetic voice. On the contrary, given Vietnam's promotion of regional hegemonism, its military aggression, and its increasingly foul reputation, the call for its withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea has

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become ever louder and the pressure brought to bear ever greater. The ASEAN foreign ministers conference in the first part of July clearly pointed out that Vietnam's continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea "constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia." It reiterated the just stand that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. It once again denied Vietnam's suggestion for "dialogue." The next UN General Assembly will meet in September. The Vietnamese authorities have become uneasy over this. They are worried that they may be placed in a still more unfavorable position in debate and voting on the Kampuchean issue at the session. At home, the Vietnamese people cannot be duped for long. Their dissatisfaction with the Le Duan group also cannot be suppressed.

The Vietnamese authorities originally wanted to extricate themselves from their plight through increased armed provocation against China. The result can only be their involvement in an increasingly difficult plight at home and abroad.

LI, ZHAO SEND GREETINGS TO MALAYSIAN COUNTERPARTS

Li Xiannian's Message

BK301555 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 1230 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Text" of 30 August congratulatory message by PRC President Li Xiannian to Malaysian Paramount Ruler Sultan Iskandar al-Haj]

[Text] Yang Dipertuan Agung [Paramount Ruler] Duli Yang Maha Mulia [Your Royal Highness] Sultan Johor Al Mutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar al-Haj, Kuala Lumpur:

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Malaysian National Day, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, I extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to Your Royal Highness. May the traditional friendship between the peoples of the PRC and Malaysia grow further! May Malaysia be prosperous and its people be happy!

[signed] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

30 August 1984

Zhao Ziyang's Message

BK301559 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 1230 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Text" of 30 August congratulatory message by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang to Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed]

[Text] Your Excellency Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Srk Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Kuala Lumpur:

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Malaysian National Day, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people as well as in my own name, I extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency as well as to the Malaysian Government and people through Your Excellency. I have noticed with joy that during the past year, Malaysia again achieved another success in all aspects of its national development, while cordial relations and bilateral cooperation between the PRC and Malaysia were also further upgraded. I sincerely wish for a prosperous Malaysia. I also hope for the ever expanding of cooperation between the PRC and Malaysia as well as for the ever blossoming of friendship between the peoples of the two countries with each passing day.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Beijing, 30 August 1984

USSR MILITARY BUILDUP ON PAKISTAN BORDER DECRIED

HK311026 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Policy With No Way Out"]

[Text] In the middle 10 days of this month, the Karmal authorities conducted a series of grave incursions along the border with Pakistan, and after these incidents the USSR also built up a task force of 12,000 to 14,000 men in areas near the Pakistani border, a force equipped with about 50 armed helicopters. This is the first time the USSR has mobilized such a great number of troops in areas near the Pakistani border since the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, which is evidently a serious step to deliberately aggravate the Afghan situation.

The Soviet authorities are deeply mired in Afghanistan, but they have never given up their ambition of settling the Afghan problem by force. Since this April the Soviet occupation Army has launched fierce offensives against the guerrilla bases of various factions in Afghanistan and frantically carried out "carpet bombing" of the Panjsher Valley in an attempt to annihilate the national resistance forces of Afghanistan. However, confronted with the correct strategy and tactics of the guerrillas and the unity, cooperation, mutual support of the resistance forces of various factions, the Soviet invasion Army not only failed to fulfill its objective but also had to pay a very high price. Recently the Soviet propaganda machine has also concocted the slander that Pakistan has been providing bases for the Afghan guerrillas. They have also amassed massive numbers of troops in areas along the border with Pakistan to exert pressure on Pakistan, with the objective of making use of the opportunity of the indirect talks in Geneva between Pakistan and Afghanistan to obtain what they cannot win on the battlefield.

From the first day of the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, people have pointed out that no matter how long the war may drag on, it can only end in the failure of the aggressors. Now 5 years have passed, but the Soviet authorities have been unwilling to admit defeat either because of their stubbornness or because of their awkward predicament. We would like to advise the Soviet authorities once again that you should wake up to reality as soon as possible, because you are faced with the people of Afghanistan who are determined to fight to the end to oppose aggression and preserve their national independence, and such a people are invincible. If the Soviet authorities wish to get out of their difficult position it will not work to resort to force, and it will be worse to resort to threatening another country. The only way out is for the Soviet Union to withdraw their invasion forces. If they still want to persist in their policy, which has already been proven fruitless, and to provoke more incidents and expand the war, they will certainly meet with a still more serious defeat.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS GREEK CULTURE MINISTER

OW301339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met Greek Minister for Culture and Sciences Melina Merkouri and her government cultural delegation at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today. On behalf of the Chinese Government and Premier Zhao Ziyang, Wu welcomed the delegation's visit to China. He expressed his satisfaction with the development of cultural and trade relations between China and Greece since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972.

QIAN LIREN MEETS WITH DANISH SOCIALISTS

OW301638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Socialist People's Party of Denmark led by Ase Bennedsen, member of the party Central Committee, here this evening. The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Qian Liren.

BEIJING MARKS TURKISH ARMED FORCES DAY

OW300907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Turkish Armed Forces Day was marked at a reception held by military, naval and air attache of the Turkish Embassy in China Col Kamuran Orhon and Mrs Orhon at the Embassy here today.

Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present. Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel and military attaches of various embassies in Beijing were also on hand.

ANHUI ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG, FRANCE

OW310621 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Cao Zhimin), an economic and trade delegation of the Anhui Provincial People's Government, headed by Governor Wang Yuzhao, left by plane this afternoon for West Germany and France. The visits to these countries are a positive step taken by the provincial government to acquire more foreign capital and advanced technologies for the purpose of promoting Anhui's economic development.

According to information released from the departments concerned, 72 projects in our province using foreign capital or technologies were approved in the first half of this year. Efforts are being made to complete 100 projects using foreign capital or technologies before the end of the year. (Shao Ming), deputy leader of the delegation and chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, told reporters at the airport that the delegation would hold talks with the departments concerned of West Germany and France on over 30 projects of economic cooperation during its visits to these two countries, which would last 20 days. Seeting the delegation off at the airport were responsible persons of provincial part, and government organizations, namely Shi Junjie, Su Hua, Hou Yong, and Meng Fulin, as well as responsible persons from the departments concerned, including (Zhang Binglun) and (Wang Jie).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S ROMANIA VISIT

Li's Banquet Speech

HK300622 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Li Xiannian's Speech at Banquet Hosted by Ceausescu"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear comrades:

Since I arrived in Romania, I have been warmly welcomed and kindly received by the party and government leading comrades and the vast number of people in Romania, and have lived amid sincere friendship. Tonight President Ceausescu is holding a grand banquet for me and has made a warm speech, I hereby express my heartfelt thanks.

I have visited your beautiful country many times and have always retained my fine impression of Romania. Twenty years ago I led a Chinese party and government delegation attending the ceremony to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Romania's liberation. Ten years ago I came here again to celebrate with you the 30th anniversary of Romania's founding. Today, when people all over Romania are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their society and nation and the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution, I feel honored and extremely happy and satisfied to be able to come here again to visit the fraternal Romanian people, to convey to you the warm congratulations of the Chinese party, government, and people, and to share with you the joy of the festival, as well as to make a state visit.

Each time I visit Romania I have a fresh feeling and find that the features of your country are continuously changing. Through 40 years of hard struggle and diligent labor, Romania has switched from a poor and backward country before liberation into a socialist country with modern industry and agriculture. Compared with 1945, Romania's gross social output value today has risen 27-fold and the per capita GNP has risen 31-fold. The industrial growth rate has been even greater, as it has increased 102-fold. The "New Agricultural Revolution" initiated by Comrade Ceausescu has scored increasingly great achievements and the material foundation for Romania's agriculture has grown even sounder. Last year Romania suffered from an unprecedentedly serious drought but was still able to reap a bumper food grain harvest of nearly 20 million tons. As the economy has developed the people's livelihood has also continued to improve. Not long ago you completed, through years of hard work, the magnificent Danube-Black Sea canal, which shows the Romanian people's fearless, heroic courage in transforming the rivers and mountains of their motherland, of which they are proud.

All these great achievements have been made under the firm leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, with Comrade Ceausescu at its head. They are inseparable from your persistent work to apply the general theses of Marxism-Leninism to Romanian realities. Recently you have drawn up another 5-year plan, fixed the goals to be attained by 1990, and decided to climb a new peak in your socialist construction. The people throughout your country, with their labor enthusiasm and fine construction achievements, are greeting the victorious convention of the 13th national congress of the Romanian Communist Party. As your faithful friends and close comrades, the Chinese people wholeheartedly enjoy the great successes achieved by the Romanian people. They are firmly confident that, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people will surely be able to achieve even greater successes on their path of continuous progress.

Comrades, in the course of historical development, the Chinese and Romanian peoples have always regarded each other's victories as their own, sharing their happiness and encouraging each other.

I am happy to tell the Romanian people that the current domestic situation in China is fine. The political situation characterized by stability and unity is even more consolidated, while the economy is following a healthy path of development. Through the efforts of people throughout the country, the Sixth 5-Year Plan, covering 1981-1985, might be fulfilled ahead of schedule. Our goal is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In a nutshell, this means that we should adhere to the four basic principles of the socialist path, the people's democratic dictatorship, the party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; proceed from reality in all tasks; give play to all positive factors through reforms; open up to the external world on the basis of self-reliance; develop socialist spiritual civilization while developing socialist material civilization; in accordance with the principle of regarding the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism and with the precondition that the state-run economy takes a leading role, give play to the role of diverse kinds of economies -- including state-run, collective, and individual economies -- under the guidance of the unified planning of the central authorities; allow some areas to carry out special policies; rapidly develop our productive force; continuously improve the material and cultural living standards of our people; and realize the socialist modernization of our country. The Chinese people are determined and confident that under the leadership of the CPC they will fulfill this glorious historical task through prolonged steadfast efforts.

The fierce rivalry between the superpowers for world hegemony and their escalation by turns of the nuclear arms race has aggravated the tense situation in the world and seriously threatened world peace. I am happy to see that socialist Romania has always upheld a firm, peaceful foreign policy and has played an increasingly great role in safeguarding world peace. Romania opposes the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence and urges the elimination of confrontation between the two major military blocs. It opposes the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Romania, while wishing to develop friendly relations with all countries, emphasizes that interstate relations should be guided by the principles of independence, equal rights, nonintervention in each other's affairs, and no use of force or the threat of force. In view of the grim situation in Europe, the Romanian people have launched a peace campaign at home and Comrade Ceausescu has time and again spoken out with a sense of justice in appealing to the United States to halt the deployment of nuclear missiles and to the Soviet Union to stop carrying out its countermeasures. He has also called on both of them to resume negotiations at once. Romania's stand in adhering to principle and upholding justice has won it overall respect throughout the world.

The Chinese Government and people love peace and oppose war. We have always followed a peaceful foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping each nation's destiny in its own hands. We advocate that all countries, large or small, should be treated on an equal footing. We oppose power politics and hegemonism and advocate relaxation, not aggravation, of the tense situation in the world. We are in favor of disarmament and against the arms race. We stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We share the same views as Romania on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles. The United States and Soviet Union should stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other regions and resume negotiations to reach agreement on a drastic cut in their nuclear arsenals. We believe that the independence and sovereignty of European countries should be respected and their security guaranteed. We support the development of relations between Eastern and Western European countries and the easing of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States because this is in the interests of peace and stability in Europe and the world.

Safeguarding peace accords with the will of the people and is an historical trend that must be followed. We are firmly confident that as long as the people of various countries squarely face the danger of the possible outbreak of a new world war and conscientiously take actions to put an end to the two superpowers' scramble for hegemony and the arms race, it will be possible for us to prevent war and safeguard peace. We are willing to stand by the side of Romania, the vast number of Third World countries, and all peace-loving countries and people, strengthen our unity with them, coordinate with them, and make efforts for the above goal.

Comrades, Comrade Ceausescu said: "It is not only possible but also necessary for socialist countries to develop wide-ranging cooperation and unity among themselves on the basis of mutual respect for independence and equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs." This is absolutely correct. China and Romania have always respected each other, treated each other on an equal footing, and effectively cooperated with each other. Practice in the past 30 years has proven that, as the basic norm guiding international relations, the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence are correct principles that can withstand all tests. These principles are applicable not only to relations between countries with different social systems, but also to relations between countries with similar social systems. With the building of socialism and communism as their common ideal, socialist countries should become examples in strictly abiding by these principles. If these principles are violated, antagonism or even clashes could take place in countries with similar social systems.

Basically, all countries in the world -- big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor -- are equal, sovereign states. Each country has the right to independently choose its own road of revolution and construction and to independently decide its position and policies on world affairs. Naturally, the socialist countries are no exception. We stress independence in various socialist countries while, at the same time, we advocate that various socialist countries carry out international cooperation among them. All this is not contradictory, but compatible. Only on the basis of the independence of each country can it be possible to establish true international cooperative relations. It runs counter to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to describe the safeguarding of a country's independence and sovereignty and its legitimate national interests as nationalism, still less to say that nationalism is an excuse to encroach upon these rights. Romania has made consistent efforts to defend the correct norms governing the relationships between socialist countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the correct stand taken by the Romanian Government and people on this important issue of principles.

Comrades, a firm and sound foundation for the revolutionary friendship and fighting unity of the Chinese and Romanian peoples is in place. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." This is a common saying in both the Chinese and Romanian languages. In the long period of their struggle and construction, the peoples of China and Romania have always supported and helped each other. The Chinese people will never forget the valuable support given them by the Romanian people both in defending the correct norms governing relations between the socialist countries and the communist parties of various countries, and in our socialist construction and struggle for the reunification of our motherland. The Romanian people are comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people, sharing weal and woe. The Chinese party and people highly cherish Chinese-Romanian friendship.

They are determined to incessantly consolidate and develop these close relations in the ensuing months and years. We are firmly confident that there is a strong vitality in the friendly cooperative relations between the Chinese and Romanian Communist Parties, the two countries, and their peoples. These relations will continue to develop and be even more fruitful, thus benefitting the people of our two countries and making contributions to world peace and the progressive cause of the human race.

Now I propose a toast for the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the great Romanian people, the great friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples, the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the health of other Romanian party and government leading comrades, and the health of all the comrades and friends present!

Gong Dafei Comments

OW301347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] On the eve of President Li Xiannian's successful conclusion of his state visit to Romania, station reporters (Tao Baofa) and (Tie Cheng) interviewed Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and asked him to comment on the results of President Li's visit. Gong Dafei said:

[Begin recording] After President Li Xiannian, on behalf of our party and government, came to Romania and attended the ceremony celebrating the 40th anniversary of Romania's independence, he began his state visit to Romania. Since his arrival in Romania, Comrade Li Xiannian and his party have been accorded a grand welcome and warm reception by the Romanian party, government, and people.

President Li Xiannian and Ceausescu held three official rounds of talks. Both sides sincerely exchanged views on the international situation, important international issues of common concern, and the development of bilateral relations. Both sides have expressed great satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties and governments of China and Romania. Both sides also exchanged views on how to continue to develop bilateral relations on the present basis. Both sides share identical views on important international questions. The two sides also fully compared notes on some hot spots and issues in the world today. Comrade Ceausescu has said: I have thought over and over, but I cannot think of any difference between us on international issues. Romania regards President Li Xiannian's current state visit as another summit talk between Romania and China, as well as an event of great significance in the [words indistinct] relations of traditional friendship, cooperation and unity between the two parties, governments, and peoples of China and Romania. Both sides have expressed great satisfaction with the visit and anticipate that it will come to a successful conclusion. [end recording]

SCINTEIA Praises Li's Visit

OW301908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The leading Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA today praised Chinese President Li Xiannian's visit to the country on August 20-29 as "having made new and great contributions to consolidating the traditional friendship between parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China."

Li's visit has once again demonstrated that the peoples of the two countries have always respected each other, there have existed a relationship of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and common aspirations to expand cooperation in the socialist construction and the struggle for world peace, the organ of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee said.

The Romanian-Chinese summit meeting, held when the Romanian people were celebrating the 40th anniversary of their liberation, also showed the profound relations existing between the two countries and would make new and great contributions to strengthening these relations and to the general cause of socialism and peace. Both leaders believed that significant achievements scored by the two countries and their future development programs have envisaged possibilities of expanding the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries in line with the agreement reached at the summit, SCINTEIA said. The summit also showed the two countries' hopes to expand trade and to strengthen production cooperation in accordance with the long-term agreements and principles of mutual benefit, it said.

On international issues, the newspaper said, Romania and China held identical or similar positions over solving major world issues. Both leaders expressed concern over tension in Europe, after Washington deployed new missiles in Europe and Moscow adopted counter-measures, and called for efforts to stop such maneuvers, for resumption of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks and realization of lasting peace and cooperation in Europe, the newspaper said. The two countries believed various disputes and wars in the world today should be settled peacefully through political negotiations in the interest of peoples of the world, international peace and stability, the newspaper said. The two countries also stressed urgent measures for a complete solution to the problem of foreign debts of developing countries amounting to 800 billion U.S. dollars and described it as an inseparable step towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the newspaper concluded.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LI'S YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

Visits Nonaligned Birthplace

OW301345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian toured this morning the Vanga Isle in the Adriatic where the late Yugoslav President Tito worked and lived for more than twenty years. Not far from Brioni Island, the isle is the birthplace of the Nonaligned Movement. In July of 1956, Yugoslav President Tito, Indian Prime Minister Nehru, and Egyptian President 'Abd an-Nasir held meetings at Vanga and agreed on the principles of nonalignment, which were later signed at Brioni, known as "Brioni Declaration", the first document of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Chinese president with great interest visited the house where the late leaders of Yugoslavia, India and Egypt met in 1956. President Li and his party, led by Benci Tomislav, manager of the Brioni and Vanga resort center, also toured President Tito's living and study rooms, as well as a workshop and a grape garden where Tito had taken part in labor during his spare time. Li Xiannian said that today he is very happy at having seen the residence of President Tito and the birthplace of the Nonaligned Movement. Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, accompanied President Li on the tour.

Visits Tito Exhibit

OW302016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2002 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian visited the photo exhibition on Tito's life on the island of Brioni this afternoon.

The exhibition, which opened to public early this year, comprises four parts, showing the political and social activities and personal life of the late President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

At 5:50 p.m., in the company of Mijat Sucovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, President Li came to the exhibition building, in front of which a statue of Tito was erected. President Li looked at every photo on Tito's life with interest. He was briefed that since early 1950's, Brioni had become a very important place for Tito's political and social activities. More than 50 important Yugoslav party and government meetings under the chairmanship of Tito were held on the island. Here President Tito received a total of 90 foreign heads of state. The famous Brioni Declaration -- the first official document of the Nonaligned Movement -- was signed by President Tito, Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Egyptian President an-Nasir at Tito's residence "White Villa" on the island in 1956.

At the end of his visit, President Li wrote in the visitors' book: "Eternal glory to Comrade Tito -- the great Marxist and outstanding communist fighter, whose cause shines brightly forever excel." Before and after the visit, which lasted for over an hour, President Li took a carriage tour around the scenic island.

POLITIKA Praises Relations

OW302024 Beijing XINHUA in English 2010 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia and China have gained remarkable progress in their cooperation in the last few years, the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA said in an article today, one day after Chinese President Li Xiannian began his Yugoslavia visit. The article said such cooperation has a broad political basis and embraces genuine friendship.

It recalled that relations between the two countries, after undergoing a period of difficulty and test, began to normalize in early 1970's and the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's China visit in 1977 marked the turning point for improvement. The exchange of visits between leaders and delegations of the two countries since 1980 have deepened mutual understanding and the common interests have brought the two nations closer and closer, despite the geographical distance between them, said the article. It also said that the visit by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to Yugoslavia in 1983 and the visit by the President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic to China in May this year gave fresh impetus to the development of the political relations between the two countries are based on the following principles and goals:

-- The two countries share the desire to firmly uphold national independence, vigorously safeguard world peace and resolutely adopt a policy of peaceful coexistence;

-- China fully respects the policy of non-alignment and Yugoslavia is a major non-aligned country;

-- Both countries hold that the construction of socialism should be carried out creatively in the light of the specific conditions of various countries and in the absence of outside interference and that relations between socialist countries and communist parties of various countries should be strictly based on mutual respect and full equality;

-- Both countries hold that the political relations between all countries in the world should be based on the principles of international democracy and that the existing international economic order should undergo a thorough transformation to become more rational.

YUGOSLAVIA REPORTS GROWING TRADE WITH PRC

OW300903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The value of Sino-Yugoslav trade this year has reached 120 million U.S. dollars by now, already surpassing the total value of last year, Yugoslav Government statistics show. Yugoslav concerned department predicted that this year's trade value between the two countries will double that of the last year.

Under agreements signed between the two countries, Yugoslavia mainly exports to China means of transportation, including buses and cars, steel, fertilizers, chemical products, and cables; while importing from China mainly mineral products and textiles. The two countries are expanding their cooperation in industry, agriculture and food processing. In June this year in Beijing, the mixed commission of Sino-Yugoslav industrial corporation agreed to cooperate in 40 industrial projects producing coal, nonferrous metal, machinery electronic apparatus, furniture, and household electric appliances.

Not long ago, a 10-year agreement was signed in Sarajevo between China's National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation and the Zenica mineral and metal integrated complex of Yugoslavia. Under the agreement, the Yugoslav complex will annually export to China 100,000 tons of steel worth 25 million U.S. dollars.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION MEETS ROMANIA'S STOIAN

OW301329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Ion Stoian, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, met here this morning with a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Romanian Friendship Association led by Dai Suli, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Later, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, met again with all members of the Chinese delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Zewang was present on both occasions.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 16 and has taken part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian National Day. It has also toured a number of places in the country, including Bucharest, Arad, Timis, Ialomita and Braila. The Chinese delegation is to leave here for home this evening.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OW301213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bangui, August 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation led by Xu Chonghua, vice minister of radio and television, arrived here this morning for a one-week official visit to the Republic of Central Africa. During its visit, the delegation will attend a handing-over ceremony for a Chinese-installed extension of radio broadcasting station in Bimbo in the outskirts of Bangui and also take part in the activities marking the third anniversary of the coming to power of the Military Committee of National Recovery of Central Africa.

On its arrival, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the High Commissioner for Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture Joachuim da Silva Nzengue.

PLA HOSTS SIERRA LEONEAN MILITARY DELEGATION

OW201936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), hosted a banquet here this evening at the Great Hall of the People in honor of a Sierra Leone military delegation led by A.B. Toronka, chief signals officer of the Armed Forces.

Xu said in his toast that China admires and appreciates the success scored by the people and Army of Sierra Leone under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

In international affairs, the Sierra Leone Government, he said, adheres to a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned policy, opposing imperialism, colonialism and racialism, and working hard to strengthen the unity and integration of Africa, and cooperation in the region, as well as against outside interference in African affairs.

Describing China as a great country with a remarkable people and history, Toronka said at the banquet that "the people of Sierra Leone have a deep admiration and profound respect for the Chinese people -- a feeling that has been nurtured by our revered leader, His Excellency President Siaka Stevens. "China, an important friend of the Third World, can play an important role towards global stability," he noted.

Sierra Leone Ambassador to China K.B. Aubee was present at the banquet. The delegation arrived in Beijing this morning at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

YAN JICI MEETS DJIBOUTI TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW301204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the General Union of Workers of Djibouti led by its General Secretary Moussa Ahmed Osman.

CHILEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS ARRIVE IN BEIJING

Begin Meetings

OW280931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The combined seventh session of the Sino-Chilean Economy and Trade Commission and the second session of the Sino-Chilean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission opened here this morning.

Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Col. Jorge Valenzuela, head of the Chilean official delegation and vice-minister of economy, development and reconstruction, spoke at the opening ceremony.

Valenzuela said that he hoped the session would make efforts to expand the trade volume between the two countries and further strengthen the economic and trade relations between Chile and China.

In his speech Jia Shi welcomed Chilean industrialists to invest and run joint ventures in China. He said he also hoped for cooperation in the fields of contract projects and labor service export. Jia said that as China has had an unfavorable balance of trade with Chile for a long time, he hoped the two sides would explore possibilities at the session of exporting more goods from China to Chile so that Sino-Chilean trade would develop in a healthy manner.

The 1983 trade volume between the two countries was 184.43 million U.S. dollars, of which imports from Chile came to 175.46 million U.S. dollars and exports, 8.97 million U.S. dollars. China's imports from Chile include copper, fish meal, timber and paper pulp; exported are only small quantities of textiles, products of light and chemical industries, and handicraft items.

Meet With Chen Muhua

OW291752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua this afternoon met a Chilean delegation led by Vice-Minister of Economy, Development and Reconstruction Col. Jorge Valenzuela.

Chen, who is also China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said she hoped that the two countries could reach an agreement on economic exchanges to expand bilateral trade. She also called on Chilean entrepreneurs to invest in China. Valenzuela said Chile was interested in developing economic relations and trade with China and the seventh session of the Sino-Chilean economic and trade commission now being held in Beijing would benefit their cooperation. Chilean ambassador to China Benjamin Opazo was present at the meeting.

Meet With Yao Yilin

OW301142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin exchanged views on expanding bilateral trade here this afternoon with a Chilean delegation led by Vice-Minister of Economy, Development and Reconstruction Col. Jorge Valenzuela. Present were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Benjamin Opazo, Chilean ambassador to China.

Sign Memorandum

OW301255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) — A minute of talks on the combined seventh session of the Sino-Chilean Economy and Trade Commission and the second session of the Sino-Chilean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission was signed in Beijing this afternoon. Jia Shi, leader of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Col. Jorge Valenzuela, head of the Chilean official delegation and vice-minister of economy, development and reconstruction, signed the minute on behalf of the respective governments.

According to the minute of talks, during the sessions representatives of the two countries studied the possibilities of China exporting more goods to Chile such as oil, rice, soya beans, cotton, paraffin wax and farm machinery. They also discussed matters related to the purchase of China's small hydropower station equipment by Chile. Chilean Ambassador to China Benjamin Opazo attended the signing ceremony. The Chilean delegation will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER ON IMPROVING PRC TIES

OW282016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, August 27 (XINHUA) — Peruvian Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui said here today that his government hoped to improve and strengthen traditional relations with China. He was speaking to a group of Radio Peking reporters currently visiting Peru.

Mariategui said that Chinese immigrants in the last century had mingled with the native people. Good relations ever since then indicate a historical link existing between the two peoples. Now they have been consolidated by exchanges at all levels. He noted Chinese technological help, especially in hydro-electricity, and looked forward to improved trade.

He pointed out that the financial and trade crises facing Latin America stemmed from the falling prices of raw material exports and trade barriers erected by advanced countries against manufactured goods. Peru, he added, wished to stimulate exports to the developed countries and opposed trade discrimination, whilst increasing exports to other countries to obtain more foreign exchange for domestic economic and social development.

On foreign debt repayment, he said that Peru was exploiting all kinds of international conferences to call for the unity of Latin American countries for better terms by dialogues with Western banks. Mariategui said that Peru was bettering ties with Latin American countries in particular, more especially those in the 77-Group and the Non-alignment Movement. He expressed Peru's support for the Contadora Group in its efforts to solve Central American conflicts.

ZHOU ENLAI ARTICLE ON OPPOSING BUREAUCRACY

HK310447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Zhou Enlai: "Oppose Bureaucracy" -- dated 29 May 1963]

[Text] Editor's note: This is the gist of the report on opposing bureaucracy delivered at a meeting of responsible cadres of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. As it still has great immediate significance today, it is worth studying conscientiously in the course of party rectification. [end editor's note]

Bureaucracy is the political mistake most easily committed by the leading organs.

Bureaucracy is the legacy of the exploiting class' long-term domination in the past. Because China was a feudal society for a long time and a semifeudal and semicolonial society for the last century, bureaucracy has had a profound influence.

Bureaucratism is closely related to liberalism, individualism, commandism, routism, decentralism, selfish departmentalism, and sectarianism. In order to oppose bureaucratism, we must at the same time combat these "isms." Naturally, the "isms" related to bureaucratism are not limited to these seven kinds, but these seven are conspicuously prominent.

Bureaucratism manifests itself in various ways. Now I would like to divide it into the following categories.

The first type: To stand aloof from the masses and be ignorant and ill-informed; to fail to carry out investigations and studies, grasp concrete policies, understand the situation at the grassroots levels, and conduct political and ideological work; and to be divorced from the masses and practice, thus harming the state and people when issuing orders. This is the bureaucratism in which the leadership deviates from the masses.

No matter how good the party's line and policies are, if they are obstructed by the working level executive organs, it would mean separating the party from the masses. That is why we have listed this form of bureaucratism as the first type. Leaders and particularly senior leaders should at all times guard themselves against such bureaucratism.

The second type: To be arrogant and conceited and swollen with pride; to be one-sided and subjective and crude and careless; to indulge in empty political talk and fail to grasp professional work; to be arbitrary and refuse to listen to others' opinions; and to command recklessly in spite of reality. This is the bureaucratism which resorts to coercion and commandism.

It is dangerous for a person holding leading posts not to be modest and amiable, for him to consider himself as infallible and understanding everything, and for him to manifest these practices in his work style. People like this pay no attention to professional work. They always regard themselves as political leaders. They refuse to listen to other people's views, do not even try to understand what they are talking about, and regard the views of others as trivial things. Consequently, they make arbitrary decisions and command recklessly.

The third type: To be busy and hardworking from morning to night the whole year round; to make no investigations of matters or personnel; to make speeches without preparation and do without plans; and to fail to study the policies and rely on the masses and to blindly work on one's own without the correct direction. This is routine bureaucratism which is muddleheaded and without direction.

There are people who often say: "I am a hardworking bureaucrat," as if this kind of bureaucrat is tolerable. In my opinion, we must also combat this kind of bureaucrat. It is understandable for an ordinary cadre to be busy all day long and to sometimes lose his bearings. But how can we tolerate a leading cadre who is bogged down in routine matters?

The fourth kind: To be seriously bureaucratic and not easily approached; to be extremely conceited, thus frightening the people; to be insufferably arrogant and treat the people unequally; and to have a rude work style and fly into a rage at the slightest provocation. This is lordly bureaucratism.

The fifth type: To be ignorant and incompetent and feel ashamed to ask and learn from subordinates; to be prone to boasting and exaggeration and to deceive the central authorities; to practice fraud and gloss over one's mistakes; and to attribute merit to oneself but mistakes to others. This is dishonest bureaucratism.

This sixth type: To shift responsibility onto others when matters arise and to dare not shoulder any responsibility; to bargain when undertaking jobs; to be dilatory in doing things and keep problems unsolved for a long time; and to be apathetic and lose vigilance. This is irresponsible bureaucratism.

The seventh type: To do things perfunctorily and maintain unprincipled peace with the people; to be worldly-wise and skillful at dealing with problems; and to exchange flattery with the top and favors with the bottom and attend to each and every aspect of a matter. This is bureaucratism in which one makes a living by fully utilizing his official advantages.

The eighth type: To achieve nothing in either politics or professional work; to speak in clichés and fail to exercise able leadership; and to receive pay without doing any work and hold an office without having the requisite skills. This is careless and incompetent bureaucratism.

The ninth type: To be muddleheaded and ignorant, echo the views of others, drift along, and be sated with food and remain idle; and to say "I do not know" to every question and work hard for 1 day and do nothing for 10. This is muddleheaded and useless bureaucratism.

The tenth type: To ask others to read documents as a favor while one nods in the course of listening to them; to approve documents without examining them and blame others if a mistake occurs; to have no idea of the situation, yet be unwilling to consult others; to evade responsibility and settle a thing by leaving it unsettled; to speak evasively and obsequiously to the higher levels and pretend to know everything and make indiscreet remarks and criticisms to the lower levels; and to appear to acquiesce while remaining opposed to the same degree. This is the lazy type of bureaucratism.

The eleventh type: To have a cumbersome administrative structure with overstaffing and overlapping organizations; to pass things round and round; to have too many cooks spoiling the broth; not to engage in honest work; to waste financial resources; and to sabotage the system. This is the organ types of bureaucratism.

It has almost become a law that organs with cumbersome administrative structures and overstaffing are bound to give rise to bureaucratism. Even if the leaders there are intelligent and capable, they will also be affected by bureaucratism. This is because the organ should not be so cumbersome. If an organ is overstaffed, many people will certainly have no work to do, thus making a racket, passing numerous matters round and round, and leaving them unsettled. If the organ is reduced in size, everything can then be settled through consultation.

The twelfth type: To neglect the numerous instructions; to refuse to read the large numbers of reports; to set aside the sundry tables and charts; to fail to transmit the spirit of various meetings; and to evade discussing serious matters in numerous business contacts. This is the bureaucratism of red tape and formalism.

The thirteenth type: To seek ease and comfort and fear hardships; to be good at stretching out hands and getting in by the "back door;" to have one person be an official and the whole family enjoy advantages, and to have one man get to the top and all his friends and relatives get there with him; to give dinners and send gifts in exchange for various facilities; and to live luxuriously but make a show of plain living. This is privileged bureaucratism.

The cadres of our state are the servants of the people. They should share weal and woe with the masses. If they seek ease and comfort, fear hardships, even get in by the back door and seek personal privileges, it will arouse public indignation.

The fourteenth type: After gaining higher "official rank," to turn one's temper from bad to worse, and to demand a higher standard of living, a larger house, better and more expensive decorations, and an ample supply of goods. As the leading cadres set an example, the people around them will follow them and practice it extravagantly. This is the bureaucratism of officials assuming great airs.

The fifteenth type: To exploit public office for private purposes; to steal what is entrusted to one's care and deliberately break the law while enforcing the law; and to take more than one's share and refuse to return the things which belong to the public. This is selfish bureaucratism.

The sixteenth type: To ask the party for fame and position and be querulous when rejected; to choose work which is to one's personal advantage and be preoccupied with personal gain; and to exchange flattery and favors with colleagues and be indifferent to the masses. This is the bureaucratism which scrambles for fame and gain.

The seventeenth type: To have multiheaded leadership that results in mutual disunity and disorder in work; to try to squeeze others out and foment feelings of estrangement between the higher and lower levels; and to maintain neither centralism nor democracy. This is disunited bureaucratism.

The eighteenth type: To disregard organizational discipline, willfully employ one's favorites, form a clique to pursue selfish interests, and shield each other; to establish feudal relationships and share interests in light of factions; and to make private interests overstep everything and let the interests of a small public encroach upon the interests of the larger public. This is sectarian bureaucratism.

The nineteenth type: To let one's revolutionary will wane and to be degenerate in political life; to make a show of being a veteran and assume bureaucratic airs; to eat and drink extravagantly, love ease and hate work, make pleasure trips, and gain a superficial understanding through cursory observation; to keep one's hands and brain idle; and to pay no attention to the interests of the state and the life of the masses. This is degenerated bureaucratism.

If bureaucratism develops to such an extent, it will be extremely serious. The most fundamental requirements for a cadre or party member are revolutionary enthusiasm, vigor, and drive. If a person's revolutionary enthusiasm wanes, he will become politically degenerate.

The twentieth type: To encourage unhealthy trends and evil practices and harbor evildoers and cover up their evil deeds; to go in for retaliation, violate the law and discipline, suppress democracy, and bully the masses; and to make no distinction between the enemy and ourselves, collude with each other, commit offenses against law and discipline, and harm the party and state. This is the bureaucratism which has embarked on an extremely dangerous path.

I have listed the various manifestations of bureaucratism. I am afraid that this analysis is not profoundly scientific and I do not mean that all these bureaucratic practices will definitely take place in an organ. Nevertheless, we must be aware that bureaucratism is extremely harmful and dangerous within the party in power and within the state organs. Although seriously bureaucratic cadres account for only a minority among our leading ranks, the bureaucratic attitude and work style, as pointed out in the instruction of the CPC Central Committee issued on 1 March (Footnote: This refers to the document promulgated by the CPC Central Committee on 1 March 1963 entitled "Directive for the Movement on Increasing Production and Practicing Economy and on Opposing Graft and Embezzlement, Speculation, Extravagance, Decentralism, and Bureaucratism"), has caused grave losses to our work. If we fail to curb these practices and let them spread unchecked, they will cause greater harm. We must no longer tolerate the development of bureaucratism.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MANAGEMENT SCIENCE STUDY

Reports Jilin Meeting

HK310742 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Administration and Management Symposium Held in Jilin"]

[Text] Changchun, 29 August (XINHUA) -- The State Council General Office and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel held a symposium on administration and management science in Jilin City, Jilin Province 20-27 August. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to organize the study of administration and management science in all of country; explore the way to establish Chinese-style socialist administration and management science; and make opinion, knowledge, and organizational preparations for the systematical summing-up of our country's administration and management experience and for enhancing the efficiency of our administration and management work.

The main subject for this symposium was to study the issue of establishing a scientific system for our administrative management work. Theoretical and practical workers attending the meeting discussed the guideline and methods of the studies of administration and management science and suggested requiring further investigations and studies.

Li Hao, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, Jiao Shanmin, vice minister of labor and personnel, Zhao Xiu, Jilin provincial governor, attended the meeting and made speeches.

In his speech, Jiao Shanmin said: In order to base our country's management work, administrative structure, and personnel management on a scientific system and provide for the new technological revolution, we must intensify our study of administration and management science. In the course of study, we should adhere to the principle of linking theory with practice and should proceed from the national conditions of China. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce and assimilate the research achievements in the field at home and abroad so as to establish our own scientific system of administration and management.

Commentator's Article

HK310743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "The Science of Administration and Management is a Branch of Profound Learning"]

[Text] The report carried by this newspaper today about the symposium in Jilin City on the study of administration and management science held by the State Council General Office and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel shows that basing administration and management on a modern, scientific, and legalized system as soon as possible has become a major and urgent issue that must be properly studied and resolved in the modernization process of our country.

Administration and management science is a branch of science that studies the laws governing administration and management activities. Its central task is to explore the best way to enhance the efficiency of administration and management. It is a very practical branch of learning and has drawn much attention in developed countries. For a variety of reasons, particularly due to the destructive effect of the "Cultural Revolution," no attention has been paid to the issue of basing administration and management on a scientific system in the process of our socialist construction over a long time. It is not until now that the study of this science has begun. This state of affairs does not conform with the requirements of the general tasks for the new period.

Administration and management are areas of the social superstructure that serve the economic base and the development of social productive forces. Advanced and scientific administration and management will promote the development of the social economy, while backward and erroneous administration and management will obstruct social economic development. Ours is a socialist country, and our social and economic systems are all progressive. However, why has our growth rate over the past 30 years been rather slow, and why has the superiority of our socialist system not been brought into full play? There are two main reasons: One is that we committed quite a few political mistakes, and the other is that our administration and management were backward. At present, a new worldwide technological revolution is vigorously forging ahead. Rapid technological and economic development requires further enhancement of the modernization level of administration and management. As a matter of fact, the economic competition between countries or between localities and cities is a competition in their technology and management. Backward management will certainly lead to a reverse in the competition.

Under the socialist conditions in our country, advanced technology and modern methods of administrative management are two indispensable important links of the modernization process. Erroneous decisions arising from a backward management system will always cause serious losses to economic construction. Administrative management is an important matter bearing on the overall situation, on enhancing economic efficiency, and on realizing the four modernizations. Comrades in administrative and economic management departments at all levels should earnestly study the scientific methods of administration and management, reform their administration and management work, and make contributions to establishing a modern, scientific, legalized, and efficient system of administration and management suited to the needs of our modernization construction and serving the purpose of realizing the strategic objective of "striving to quadruple the national industrial and agricultural output value under the premise of enhancing economic efficiency," which was established by the 12th CPC National Congress.

FANG YI AT FORUM, LAUDS SCIENTISTS' ROLE

OW300143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 27 Aug 84

[By reporters Zhou Guohua and Cao Yongan]

[Text] Lanzhou, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi said: It is necessary to handsomely reward scientific and technological workers who have made important contributions. He made this remark at a scientific and technical forum on comprehensive utilization of resources, which ended in Jinchuan on 27 August.

Fang Yi said: Although we have frequently said that it is necessary to emancipate the mind, we have not made sufficient efforts in this direction. It is necessary to further eliminate "leftist" influence.

The history of the development of China and the world proves that research is becoming more and more decisive in spurring productive forces and competition. Scientific and technological workers, pioneers and important representatives of new productive forces, are playing an ever-increasing role in economic and social life. Because China's four modernizations drive needs millions of scientific and technological workers with special skills, it is necessary to break away from egalitarianism in payment, and implement the principle of more work, more pay. For this reason, it is necessary to handsomely reward scientific and technical workers who have made important contributions. Without applying this principle, there would be a bleak prospect for the advancement of science, the development of the economy, and the prosperity of the country. Fang Yi said: Apart from funds allocated by the state for improving their living conditions, scientific and technological workers must be encouraged to rely on their own wisdom and efforts to better themselves. They can gradually improve their living condition by applying for a patent on their inventions, or with various rewards for technical innovation, improvement, and service, and for applying results of scientific research in production. Fang Yi added: Of course, it is necessary to improve the living and working conditions of scientific and technological workers, according to actual conditions and the merits of each case. For example, it is necessary to take appropriate action to solve practical problems for those who are engaged in the research of basic theory or key state research projects.

FANG YI ATTENDS NONFERROUS METALS ACCORD SIGNING

OW292227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 27 Aug 84

[By reporters Zhou Guohua and Gao Yongan]

[Text] Lanzhou, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- China's first agreement for cooperation between central and local departments in developing the nonferrous metals industry was signed today in Jinchang City, Gansu Province. State Councillor Fang Yi attended the signing ceremony. The agreement was signed by Fei Ziwen, general manager of the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation, and Gansu Governor Chen Guangyi.

It includes a plan to develop, during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the Jinchuan nickel mine, the Baiyin lead mine, and the Northwest lead and zinc base area. It also includes plans to develop, using the joint-venture method, the Jinchuan nickel mine, the Changba lead and zinc mine, and the processing of nonferrous metals by building new facilities and expanding the old. The profits will be divided according to the percentage in investments. The agreement also stipulates that Gansu Province adopt a policy of preferential treatment for those who develop the nonferrous metals industry by providing land, energy, personnel, and commercial services, and by appointing some provincial universities to recruit students and train them as professionals for developing nonferrous metals industry.

When the previously mentioned goals are fulfilled, Gansu would expand and newly build 6 large and medium-sized enterprises and more than 10 small enterprises for the development of nonferrous metals industry. The province would increase its production capacity by 50 percent as compared with the present capacity, and would accrue a large profit of over 1.3 billion yuan.

GU MU, WANG FANG GREET SOCIETY INAUGURATION

OW301137 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The China Society of Economic Legislation held an inaugural meeting in Hangzhou on 27 August. All the delegates to the second national work conference on economic legislation attended the inaugural.

The inaugural meeting elected the leading body of the society, including State Councilor Gu Mu as honorary president of the society and State Council Deputy Secretary General Gu Ming as president. The meeting also adopted in principle the constitution of the China Society of Economic Legislation and entrusted its executive board of directors with examining and finalizing the text of the constitution.

The China Society of Economic Legislation is a national mass academic research organization. Its primary tasks are to work under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, unite all of the theoretical and practical workers of economic legislation in China to uphold the four cardinal principles, display the style of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice, actively conduct studies and academic exchanges in economic legislation knowledge, contribute to building a socialist economic legislative system with Chinese characteristics, and contribute to developing and improving China's socialist legal system and to building the two socialist civilizations.

Comrade Gu Mu addressed the inaugural meeting. He emphatically pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has entered a new period. New tasks and characteristics of the new period have set new demands for economic legislation work. First, we must promptly improve our economic legislation, which is still inadequate. Second, we must have a clear and definite guiding thought for economic legislation -- that is, to protect and support the development of productive forces and to use economic legislation to promote economic reform and economic development and consolidate the results of reform. Third, we must resolutely correct the phenomenon of the insufficient publicity given to economic legislation and the insufficient importance attached to studying economic legislation.

Comrade Gu Mu put forward four expectations before the participants at the meeting:

1. To study hard, emancipate the mind, and take the lead in reform;
2. To go deep into the realities of life, and study and solve new problems concerning economic legislation work;
3. To strive to enact more and better economic legislation and achieve more and better results in the study of economic legislation theories; and
4. To pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to run the economic legislation society well.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, attended the meeting to extend his greetings. Comrade Gu Ming set out at the meeting the current tasks of the China Society of Economic Legislation.

WAN LI ON QINHUANGDAO DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS

HK310529 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "Wan Li and Other State Leaders Set Out Requirements for the Economic Development Work of Qinhuangdao City When Inspecting Work in That City"]

[Text] Recently, Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, and Gu Mu, leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, inspected the economic development work of Qinhuangdao City.

They pointed out that Qinhuangdao City has many favorable conditions for carrying out the policy of opening up to the outside world, so it should bring these advantages into full play and create better conditions for opening up to the outside world in order to change its features within 3 years.

On 12 August, Wan Li, Gu Mu, and other responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the State Council, accompanied by Hebei Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang, came to Qinhuangdao City to inquire about and settle actual problems in the economic development work.

Wan Li said: In order to further open up to the outside world, we must broaden our outlook, study domestic and international trends, seek truth from facts, and advance step by step. At present, while carrying out economic system reform, Qinhuangdao City should accelerate the technical transformation of its existing enterprises through introducing advanced technology and attracting foreign funds. At the same time, it should rapidly develop such infrastructural facilities as communications, water and electricity supply, airports, and ferries to create a better environment for foreign businessmen to make investments in this city.

Wan Li pointed out: In order to meet the needs of developing tourism, Qinhuangdao City has to build some high-class hotels and tourist facilities to provide better accommodation for foreign tourists. In response to provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang's proposal that Beidaihe should mobilize the masses to run hotels and provide better services during summer vacation, Wan Li said that peasants have now become rich and many people desire to visit Beidaihe and enjoy themselves in this resort following a rise in their standard of living, so we must fully recognize this trend and ensure that our tourist work can keep pace with this development. Apart from building some high-class hotels, we should also build popular low-priced hotels. We can offer loans to people who are ready to run small hotels. The state, collectives, and individuals can all make investments in tourism so as to provide better accommodation for tourists. At the same time, it is necessary to improve services and to promote spiritual civilization.

When studying measures to set up some economic and technological development zones. Gu Mu pointed out: It is necessary to carefully select correct places for setting up such zones. Such infrastructural conditions as water and electricity supply and transport and communications facilities, as well as the conditions for effective management, are all major considerations. Before making decisions, we should listen to opinions from all parties concerned and make careful feasibility studies. We must never make reckless decisions without definitely obtaining all relevant information.

Gu Mu said: Qinhuangdao Harbor is the third largest in the country, and this advantage must be fully utilized. While trying to attract more foreign capital, we should also do a good job in forming domestic economic associations and fully arouse the initiative of various prefectures, cities, and counties in Hebei Province and that of neighboring provinces and municipalities in making joint efforts for economic development. At present, as more coastal cities are to open up to the outside world, not only are all relevant provincial authorities ready to provide full support and active leadership, but various central departments and mass organizations also want to make contributions. This is good. Qinhuangdao City should make full use of this favorable opportunity and conditions and do its work more actively, striving to make a substantial change in its features within 3 years.

This morning, accompanied by provincial and city responsible comrades, Wan Li and Gu Mu inspected the old docks of Qinhuangdao and the new modern coal dock under construction.

On 26 July Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, and Gu Mu listened to the work report by the Qinhuangdao City government on implementing the spirit of the forum on some coastal cities. On 30 July Gu Mu inspected the new Qinhuangdao railway station and the area proposed as the site for the economic and technological development zone.

REFORM INCREASES LIGHT INDUSTRY PROFITS

OW301536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- About 70 per cent of collective enterprises under the light industry ministry have adopted the new contract responsibility system, Vice-Minister Ji Long said here today. In an interview with XINHUA, he said the reform had yielded better economic results.

First introduced in early 1983, the system is now operating in more than 42,000 collective businesses registered with the ministry. A survey this month of 35,526 of them showed that total output value reached 24,516 million yuan in the first seven months of this year -- 10.9 per cent more than in the same period of last year. 2,800 million yuan of profits and taxes were delivered by these enterprises, an increase of 12.4 per cent. These figures were higher than those for state-owned enterprises under the ministry.

The responsibility system in a factory usually involves placing the responsibility for management, production of goods and generation of profits in the hands of factory directors. They sign contracts to this effect, and are given rewards or penalties depending on performance. The same principles apply to workers and staff at the factory. The responsibility system increases the initiative of the workers since it links the economic benefits of the factories and those of the workers with their performance. By the end of 1983, there were more than 73,000 enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light Industry, including 61,000 collective businesses and 11,300 state-owned enterprises.

As a result of the reform, total profits and taxes yielded by the 61,000 collective enterprises in 1983 were 8.7 per cent more than in 1982, compared with an average annual increase of 4.5 per cent over the previous four years. There were also 3,578 fewer collective enterprises suffering losses than in 1982 -- a 41.1 per cent reduction. A similar reform is also being introduced in small state-owned enterprises. Although figures are not yet available, isolated reports indicate that the results are also encouraging. The Shijiazhuang paper mill, a small state-owned enterprise with 800 workers, handed nothing to the state in the 1981-1983 period because of poor management. Then in April, the original sales manager and a new director contracted to manage the factory, promising to produce 700,000 yuan of profits by the end of this year. After the contract was signed, the sales manager became the director and his partner, the party secretary of the mill. The contractual responsibility system was introduced throughout the mill and by the end of July, the 700,000 yuan profit target had been reached -- five months ahead of schedule. The mill also reported an improvement in quality and a wider variety of products and is hoping to double production next year.

ZHOU JIANNAN SPEAKS ON MACHINE BUILDING REFORM

OW302224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 27 Aug 84

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- At the discussion meeting of the directors of China's machine building departments and bureaus that concluded today, Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine building industry emphatically pointed out:

In restructuring the machine building industry, we will consider separating government functions from business management and expanding the decisionmaking power of various enterprises as a breakthrough to help the various departments in machine building industry make the transition from departments which are mainly in charge of enterprises to departments that will run business for machine building only. We should make overall plans, strike an overall balance, and get organized to do better coordination and supervision work.

Those attending the meeting had studied the guidelines on restructuring the machine building industry established by the Standing Committee meeting of the State Council. The deputies pointed out. For a long time, we have been accustomed to using administrative measures to solve economic problems. Those in charge of handling cases have the authority to do things, but they have no responsibility. Enterprises have responsibility, but they have no authority. This situation does not help whip up the enterprises' enthusiasm. But only helps promote the bureaucratic work style. It also fails to meet the needs in developing economic construction. We have now decided to bring about gradually the separation of government functions from business management by streamlining administration, delegating power to the lower level, expanding the decisionmaking power of various enterprises, and promoting economic integration.

The meeting held: From now on, the administrative departments in machine building industry will shoulder even more arduous tasks, and their responsibilities will be heavier than ever before. They must do some work with which they are not so familiar. They must grasp new knowledge and study new things. It will be difficult for them to keep pace with the new developments, if they do not exert strenuous efforts and work hard. Efforts must be made to do away with the old conventions, incessantly explore new things in the course of practice, accumulate experiences, and further improve the management system in machine building industry.

NATIONWIDE COAL SUPPLY SITUATION IMPROVES

OW310831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Yinchuan, 27 Aug (XINHUA) — The coal supply shortage has eased this year in China. Coal supply contracts with individual customers are being fulfilled at a better than 98-percent rate nationwide. This was revealed at a national report meeting on management and administrative work of coal mines under the country's centralized distribution system. The meeting has just ended in Ningxia.

According to estimates, China supplied a total of 189,861 million metric tons of coal nationwide in the first half of this year, or 1,355 million metric tons more than the targeted figure, representing a 5.8-percent increase as compared with the same period of last year. The coal supplied to the various departments of the central authorities amounted to 99.62 percent of the plan for the period, a figure representing a 9.95-percent increase over the same period of last year. The coal supply plan for industrial purposes in the various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions was fulfilled by 102.06 percent, or a 2.59-percent increase as compared with the same period of last year. Because of all-round improvement in fulfilling supply contracts and coal supply for key industries has been fairly dependable, coal supply during the first half year basically met the increase needs in industrial production. Compared to the corresponding period of last year, there has also been a fairly large increase in society's coal stock. The nationwide coal supply shortage has gradually been alleviated.

A survey made toward the end of June showed that, compared to the same period of last year, there was a general increase in the amount of coal kept in stock by China's four large electric powergrids, namely, the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan, northeast, east, and central China; by the railways for their locomotives; by the 12 key steel plants for coking; and by the market. This means that advance preparations have been made for the continued good showing of China's industrial production and for coal consumption in the winter.

This gratifying situation in coal supply is a fruitful result of reform. In November last year, concerned departments of the state held joint discussions aimed at tackling the long-standing problems of coordination between the three plans for coal output, distribution, and transport and of contradictions between production and transport and between supply and demand. They worked out a plan to reform the methods of placing orders and transporting coal. This major reform treats coal output, distribution, and transport plans as one single consolidated plan. Overall balance is equally mandatory for the three separate plans which are linked with each other. Contracts are signed by all three sides -- the supplier, the customer, and the transporter -- who share responsibility together and fully cooperate with each other. Coal transfer and transport are no longer what they used to be. Since the beginning of this year, the railway and communications departments have given top priority to transporting coal in accordance with the contracts. The growth rate of coal transport has exceeded the railways' total transport volume increase rate.

DENG XIAOPING'S 80TH BIRTHDAY NOTED BY RONG YIREN

HK280851 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1520 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug -- (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) "Be bold in making innovations and make greater contributions." This is an inscription written by Deng Xiaoping for the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

At a meeting of responsible persons of the corporation's branches in 23 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, held in Beijing today, the inscription was shown to participants in the meeting by Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and general director of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

Rong Yiren said that Deng Xiaoping wrote the inscription on the occasion of attaining his 80th birthday.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ECONOMIC THEORISTS, REFORM

HK281152 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Yu Zuyao: "Reforms Must Be Freed of Traditional Prejudices"]

[Text] The focus of China's economic reform is shifting from the rural areas to cities. Energetically devoting efforts to reform, probing into new situations and new problems in reform, striving to promote the healthy development of reform, and boldly removing obstacles to reform are the duties entrusted by the present era to economic theoretical workers. Economic theoretical workers who are determined to carry out reforms should go into action and keep pace with the party and people.

At present, economic theoretical workers are lagging behind the rolling tide of reform. One important reason is that their minds are still fettered by traditional concepts which have been proven erroneous in practice and by conventions that do not correspond with the national condition. As a result, they dare not do things that are not explained in books or make things that have no precedent abroad. For example, in carrying out management system reform in the state-owned economy, it is necessary to probe into and establish a state-owned economic model suited to national conditions so as to promote the productive forces.

However, some comrades still cherish the conventions introduced from abroad in the 1950's, refuse to recognize the diversification of the state ownership model under all-people ownership, and regard reforming the state ownership of the Soviet type as "negating socialist all-people ownership!" In fact, there have been many socialist state ownership models in Soviet history, such as the wartime communist model, the model of independent accounting and sole responsibility for profits and losses practiced in the period of the new economic policy, and the model of state-owned land being managed by the people. Therefore, economic theoretical workers should emancipate their minds and break away from traditional concepts that have been proven erroneous in practice.

For a long time, not only have "leftist" mistakes, which occupy a leading position in the guiding principles for economic work, manifested themselves in principle and policy, but they have also left a deep imprint on the economic system and economic theory. Now the party has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in its guiding principles, but we cannot say that "leftist" influence in the economic theoretical circles has been eradicated.

In discussions on economic system reform over the past years, some comrades have suggested that state-owned enterprises practice independent accounting and sole responsibility for their profits and losses and pay taxes according to regulations. Have some people not criticized this viewpoint as negating the all-people ownership system?

Some comrades have proposed that small state-owned enterprises can be rented or contracted out to staff and workers in a collective manner. Have some people not criticized this viewpoint as confusing the relationships between socialist enterprises and the state with the relationships between debtors and creditors in the capitalist world?

Some comrades have suggested bringing into play the role of regulation by market mechanisms while upholding the planned economy. Have some people not criticized this viewpoint as standing for a mixed economy and practicing the capitalist market economy? Some comrades have suggested that the income of the staff and workers of state-owned enterprises be linked with the operational results of these enterprises. Have some people not criticized this viewpoint as shaking the system of to each according to his work?

Obviously, "leftist" influence in the economic theoretical circles is far from being eradicated. Only by thoroughly eradicating "leftist" influences can we put the discussion on the theory of economic reform into correct orbit.

The discussion on the theory of economic reform should be carried out in a practical manner in light of China's specific conditions. It will not do to rely on book worship in forming China's economic system. For example, authors of Marxist-Leninist classics adopted a negative attitude toward the destiny and role of the relationship between commodities and money under the socialist system.

But in the practice of socialist construction, the relationships between socialist commodities and money tend to develop and become closer both in quantity and quality. Therefore, people are confronted with a practical problem: Should they "untie" the socialist commodity economy according to its developmental law or prune reality according to book worship and restrict the socialist commodity economy? Book worshipping can lead to the elaboration that the relationships between commodities and money within China's all-people ownership economy have disappeared and that the commodity economy of a communist nature has emerged in substitution. But facts have proved that such a conclusion is of a utopian nature, which has brought about the practice of "eating from the same big pot," low economic results, and strengthening the self-supporting economy.

In recent years China's socialist commodity economy has broken away from its original system, and a new developmental trend is emerging: The socialist commodity economy is expanding from various forms of public ownership to the state-owned economy, and as a result, the relationships between enterprises, between localities, and between departments are being commercialized in an overall manner; it is expanding from the means of consumption to the means of production; it is expanding from the circulation field to the production, distribution, and consumption fields; and it is gradually expanding from materials and production departments to nonproduction departments.

Thus, the self-supporting economic system, which was strengthened by the original economic system, is beginning to disintegrate. Up to the present, this development trend has not drawn enough attention from public opinion, and no profound study has been made.

In carrying out profound economic discussion, it is necessary to uphold the basic historical materialist principle concerning the decisive role of the productive forces and to follow the law that production relations must correspond with the productive forces. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the most fundamental task in the socialist period is to develop the productive forces. Socialist forms of production and exchange cannot emerge and develop spontaneously, but people cannot select forms of production and exchange at will.

Fundamentally speaking, the purpose of economic reform is to readjust the contradictions between production relations and the productive forces and to establish a socialist economic system suited to the productive forces in line with the law that production relations must correspond with the productive forces.

Therefore, readjusting the ownership structure, selecting public ownership forms, perfecting the economic regulating system and establishing organizational forms should all be carried out in such way that they are beneficial to developing the productive forces. In using the development of the productive forces as the starting point for working out social economic policies and economic system reform plans, we must not act in a manner diametrically opposite to the above.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK300905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 8

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FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW252014 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpts] "FUJIAN RIBAO report": "In the second half of this year, the central task of Fujian Province is to strive to achieve all-around economic growth. The central task on the ideological front is to continue to eliminate the influence of 'left' thinking, concentrate on the complete negation of the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' and to make the cadres and the masses know that the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world shall be expanded, rather than curtailed." This was what Comrade Xiang Nan emphasized at a meeting held by the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee yesterday.

The provincial party committee began a work conference on 6 August. During the conference, Comrade Hu Hong summed up the work in the first half of this year and arranged the tasks for the second half of the year. Comrade Wang Yishi spoke on the second step in substituting tax payment for profit delivery. During discussion, the comrades from various localities universally held that the situation of Fujian Province in the first half of this year was inspiring, and that the provincial party committee had arranged clear and definite tasks and adopted effective measures for the second half of the year. The comrades have put forward many opinions and suggestions on how to do the work well in the second half of this year.

Yesterday morning the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee held a meeting to hear briefings by various small groups of the work conference on their discussions. Comrade Xiang Nan spoke toward the end of the meeting.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Of the tasks on the ideological front: Our present work has many problems. A very important reason for these problems is that "left" thinking has not been completely eliminated. Therefore, the central task on the ideological front is to negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" completely and make everyone in the province know that the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world shall be expanded, rather than curtailed.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: It is of strategic significance that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out a guiding principle for the policy of opening to the outside world is expansion, not curtailment. Fujian is one of the two provinces authorized by the central authorities to pursue special policies and adopt flexible measures. We should be opening wider to the outside world. However, this province is not yet opening wide enough. We should further unify our thinking over this question. All localities and departments should study well the instructions issued by the central authorities and the central leading comrades on the work in Fujian, and check their work and their thinking to see how open they are to the outside world so that the whole province will have a common language with regard to opening to the outside world.

JIANGSU PLA NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW270427 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Beginning on 2 August, the party committee and the office of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District have concentrated the efforts in a given period of time on conducting the education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution." Guided by the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," everyone has diligently studied to penetratingly understand the spiritual essence of the speeches by leading comrades of the Central Military Commission.

By closely combining the actual situation of each unit and individual in theory and practice, they have thoroughly negated the theory concerning "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and the practice of "giving prominence to politics," which is the spiritual pillar of the "Cultural Revolution," and have straightened out the grave harm caused by the practice of "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters" and the "three supports and two militaries." They have thereby deepened the understanding of the correctness and scientific nature of the line, principles, and policies formulated by the party since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee.

The education has dispelled the fear among those admitted to the party and promoted during the "Cultural Revolution" that negating the "Cultural Revolution" would mean negating themselves. It has also fostered the view that everything should proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and the people. In view of misgivings among some office cadres, the provincial Military District party committee has, the course of the study, conducted meticulous ideological mobilization by clearly stating the importance and necessity of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" so that everyone can understand that thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" is a requirement for correctly understanding and resolutely implementing the current line, principles, and policies of the party; a premise for maintaining a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee; and a fundamental guarantee for reform. In thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," we should negate its theoretical foundations, contents, and methods in order to radically eliminate the "leftist" influence and factionalist remnants. We should not negate Mao Zedong Thought, the broad masses of people who took part in the "Cultural Revolution," and the process of each individual's growth.

The education has eliminated the thoughts among some comrades ordered to take part in supporting the leftists that they performed meritorious service to local people by supporting their production and has clarified that the main purpose of the "three supports and two militaries" was not to support production but to support the "Cultural Revolution." Examining their past experiences in the light of their present ideological understanding, some leading comrades who took part in the "three supports and two militaries" have conscientiously appraised themselves and have become aware of the substance of the "three supports and two militaries" and its grave harm to the local people and the Army. Having freed themselves from the interferences of personal feelings in the course of study and discussion, they have straightened out the following points: First, the main purpose of "supporting the leftists" was to support the rebels, "destroy the bourgeois headquarters," implement the left-leaning line, and thus objectively support the "Cultural Revolution." Second, imposing such "leftist" practices as "Giving Prominence to Politics," even with military work method, meant some PLA units had widespread pernicious influence on local people. When the PLA units were evacuated, they brought local people's factionalism back to the Army, thereby disrupting the army-men's thinking. Third, "supporting the leftists" was an emergency measure taken under a chaotic situation and mistakes by some comrades who lacked the ideological preparation and understanding of the situation. Along with interferences and sabotage by the Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, this tarnished the Army's prestige and affected the relationship between the Army and the government and between the army-men and the civilians. Fourth, during the "supporting the leftists," PLA units rushed to promote a large number of cadres, causing the serious overstaffing of office personnel, a malady we have been unable to overcome for many years.

The education has eliminated the view that "maintaining good relations with local people can prevent blunders in work." It has also clearly stated that the understanding given by local party committees and governments to personnel who took part in "supporting the leftists" should not be used for self-forgiveness.

After comparison and analyses of relations between the provincial Military District and various localities, everyone has become aware that the provincial Military District, military subdistricts, and People's Armed Forces Departments are the military departments of local party committees and that good relations with local people are the results of the legacy and continuance of the party's fine tradition of exercising leadership over the Army, as well as the results of the joint efforts by the army men and the civilians. The unity, which has a long tradition, has been further enhanced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened. However, the relationship between the Army and the local people was not very harmonious during the "Cultural Revolution" because "supporting the leftists" was to implement a left-leaning line, which, in essence, was supporting local factionalism and could only alienate the Army from the local people and create disunity between them. The "good relationship" between a certain PLA unit and a locality was the result of the Army's support for the "viewpoints" of certain local people. The "good relationship," which unwittingly became the "powerful backing" of factionalism, precisely reflect the aftereffects of factionalism.

The education has eliminated the idea that "new members of the new leading body are not influenced by the 'leftist' line" and has clearly stated the close relationship between thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and intensifying party and office building. It is pointed out in the course of study and discussion that although leading bodies at various levels of the provincial Military District have undergone strict screening and examination and although office cadres have been promoted from the grass-roots, they are not completely freed from the "leftist" influence and the problem on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" has not yet been solved. Analyses of the members of new leading bodies and office cadres show that some of them joined the Army and were admitted to the party during the "Cultural Revolution" and others who took part in the "three supports and two militaries" are unavoidably influenced by the "leftist" line. Still some old comrades who were persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution" have, because of their personal experience, negated the "Cultural Revolution," but have failed to distinguish right from wrong in the theory. All of these show it is impossible that all of the new leading bodies and cadres are imbued with new ideas, a new style, and a new work method. In the light of the reality in office and army building, comrades have become clearly aware that thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" is one of the fundamental measures for intensifying the office building of the party committee. Only when the problem is appropriately solved is it possible to totally eliminate the long-standing practices of the "leftists" and continue to emancipate the mind, boldly and determinedly carry out reform and innovation, achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the thinking and style of leading bodies, and cope with the needs for building a modern, regular revolutionary Army with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

JIANGSU ARTICLE FOCUSES ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW270700 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: In accordance with the guidelines of Circular No 9 issued recently by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the first group of units engaged in party rectification in our province are focusing their efforts on conducting education in the complete negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution," while the second group of party-rectification units have now entered the stage of comparison and examination.

All comrades are reviewing their behavior during the "Great Cultural Revolution" as one aspect of their self-examination as well as summing up their experiences and drawing lessons on their own initiative. This is a task of great practical significance.

Completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," eradicating factionalism, and enhancing party spirit make up the basic task for eliminating chaos and restoring order — ideologically, politically, and organizationally. Without undertaking this task, or more specifically, without completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," we cannot radically eliminate the "left" ideas, nor can we succeed in getting rid of the "three types of persons" or selecting the "third echelon" of leading cadres. This will directly hamper our progress in rectifying the party and carrying on the drive of the four modernizations during the new period. To help our readers understand some pertinent questions and clarify various confused ideas arising in the course of study, we have compiled the following "Questions and Answers on Conducting Intensive Education in the Complete Negation of the 'Great Cultural Revolution'" for their perusal and reference. [end of editor's note]

1. WHY IS IT NECESSARY, FIRST OF ALL, TO SERIOUSLY STUDY THE "RESOLUTION" OF THE 6TH PLenary SESSION OF THE 11TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INTENSIVE EDUCATION IN THE COMPLETE NEGATION OF THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION"?

ANSWER: This is because the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made a historical, comprehensive, concrete, and correct analysis and judgment of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and drew up a scientific conclusion. It has been 3 years since the "resolution" drew up the negative conclusion on the "Great Cultural Revolution," but this long period of time does not mean that the poisonous "left" influence of that "revolution" has been completely eliminated in our practical work, or that all our party members have thoroughly broken with ideologically, theoretically, and emotionally. To conduct intensive education today in the complete negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" we must, first of all, seriously restudy the related points in the "resolution" to achieve a unified opinion about the "Great Cultural Revolution" on the basis of the "resolution's" guidelines.

First, we must completely negate the so-called revolutionary nature of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The "resolution" pointed out: "The 'Great Cultural Revolution' did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so." Just as some comrades have said, since the "Great Cultural Revolution" was actually not a revolution, why should we affirm it? Facts have proven that without completely negating the theory and practice of that "revolution," there would have been no possibility of the formulation of the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and we would not have a situation of political stability and unity and economic prosperity that we have today. It is, therefore, imperative to completely negate the so-called revolutionary nature of the "Great Cultural Revolution." This was the historical conclusion arrived at by the "resolution."

Second, we must completely negate the "left" theoretical viewpoint that initiated and guided the "Great Cultural Revolution." The "resolution" pointed out: "History has shown the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state, and the whole people." The "Great Cultural Revolution," guided by the "left" theory that "the proletariat should continue the revolution," had an idealist and metaphysical ideological line.

Its so-called "direct reliance on the masses" meant, in fact, to rely on the two cliques formed in the "Great Cultural Revolution." Both were products of the "left" guiding ideology, which must be thoroughly negated.

Third, we must completely negate the erroneous practice of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The "resolution" pointed out: "Had there been no 'Great Cultural Revolution,' we would have scored far greater achievements for our cause." This tells us that all achievements in the "Great Cultural Revolution" period, including the Chang Jiang Bridge in Nanjing and satellite launchings were the result of efforts to resist that "revolution." It was due to the efforts of the whole party and the broad masses of people to struggle against the erroneous "left" tendency that the foundation of the socialist system of our country has been preserved and that the damage caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" kept within certain limits. By taking such a view on the achievements made in economic development and scientific research during the 10 years of internal disorder, we will be able to clarify the confused ideas as reflected by such questions as: "How can we say that the 'Great Cultural Revolution' had no positive effect at all?"

To sum up, only by seriously studying the "resolution" can we grasp the ideological weapon, completely negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" -- theoretically, practically, ideologically, and emotionally, and make positive contributions to the work of party rectification and to the creation of a new situation in our socialist construction.

2. DOES COMPLETELY NEGATING THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION" GO AGAINST THE VIEWPOINT OF "ONE DIVIDES INTO TWO?"

ANSWER: It does not. But there is the question of how to correctly view the concept of "one divides into two;" whether we should understand this concept scientifically, or in a simplistic or philistine manner.

Today certain comrades view the concept of "one divides into two" simplistically and one-sidedly. It is likely that they will draw a wrong conclusion from the "Great Cultural Revolution." They think that the "Great Cultural Revolution" can also be "divided into two," insisting, for example, that it embodies 20, 30 or 40 percent achievements, and 80, 70 or 60 percent mistakes. While many things have their merits or demerits after being analyzed, others do not. The "resolution," for example, did not simplistically and mechanically analyze every issue in accordance with the merits-demerits formula. First of all, it concluded the "Great Cultural Revolution" was guilty of having committed the mistake of being seriously "leftist." A mistake is a mistake, whether it is theoretical or practical, and so the "resolution" thoroughly discredited the "Great Cultural Revolution" by concluding that "it was not, and could not be, a revolution or social progress in any sense." Second, it did not mechanically apply the merits-demerits formula in analyzing the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Counterrevolutionary cliques are counterrevolutionary cliques. Would it not be absurd if we still try to distinguish the achievements from the setbacks of the counterrevolutionary cliques. This rationale also applies in viewing natural phenomena. For example: If a certain comrade is found to have a malignant tumor, you simply cannot say to him: "Don't feel bad, you should know the positive side of having cancer." Because if you do, you certainly will be reviled by the victim.

Because of the duality of its nature, the concept of "one divides into two" can also be employed to analyze matters from a different angle. According to this concept, a bad thing can be turned into a good thing, or vice versa, under certain conditions. In this sense, the "Great Cultural Revolution," which was a bad thing -- a great disaster, can be turned into a good thing. This is not because the "Great Cultural Revolution" itself was inherently good; it has become a good thing because, after thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party and the people have scientifically

summed up the "Great Cultural Revolution's profound lessons, and regarded it as teaching material by negative example for educating the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people on the need to guard against a recurrence of a similar historical tragedy.

Moreover, thanks to the formulation of the lines, principles, and policies that integrate Marxist theories with China's actual conditions, our country's socialist modernization has been expedited. So, as the saying goes: "Past experiences, if not forgotten, are a guide for the future": What was a bad thing has turned into a good thing because we have learned something from our mistakes.

3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "TWO WHATEVERS" AND COMPLETE NEGATION OF THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"

ANSWER: The proponents of the "two whatevers" tried to uphold all the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his latter years. The "two whatevers" mentality was the last pillar of the "leftist" ideology during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We should still remember the reason why the struggle to restore order was unable to proceed during the first 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four" was primarily because the principal leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee in those days "pursued their erroneous 'two whatevers' policy and stalled mending it." Such being the case, clearly understanding the essence and harm of the mistakes of "two whatevers" is an important issue in completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution."

The "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee contained an important point: During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party and people were faced with the struggles against the serious "left" mistake and against the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Of the two struggles, the one against the "left" mistake was of greater decisive importance to the eradication of the "Great Cultural Revolution's" errors. Even today, however, some people do not clearly understand this scientific analysis contained in the "resolution." In the main, this can be attributed to restrictions by historical conditions and the influence of the "two whatevers." Specifically, there are three reasons:

First, because of the very serious crimes committed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, people bitterly hate them. Overcome by such hatred and righteous indignation, people often cannot calm down to make a systematic scientific analysis of the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Second, for some time, especially prior to the promulgation of the "resolution," there was a lack of a unified understanding in the party of the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution," including the mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years.

Third, some people intentionally conceal the grave "left" mistakes made during the "Great Cultural Revolution" period by attributing all its problems to the evildoings of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Those who propose and uphold the "two whatevers" are actually doing this. They approve of negating the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but want to persist in the mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years and to adhere to the "left" errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution." When talking about the "Great Cultural Revolution," they would only dwell on the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but never touch on the party's grave "left" mistakes. They describe this as "holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought." Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "Now many people, both inside and outside the party, at home and abroad, approve of holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. What is 'holding high'? How should we 'hold high'? Everyone knows there is a thesis called 'two whatevers.' Isn't that a very famous thesis?"

"Whatever documents Comrade Mao Zedong read and noted cannot be changed. Whatever Comrade Mao Zedong did and said cannot be changed. Is this to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought? No. This style, if allowed to continue, would damage Mao Zedong Thought. The basic point of Mao Zedong Thought is to seek truth from facts and to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in China." This remark explains the problem very well.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: Theoretically, the "two whatevers" thesis is against Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Ideologically, it hampers our progress in emancipating the mind, eliminating chaos, and restoring order after the smashing of the "gang of four," and it continues to persist in the "left" mistakes of the past. In the course of study, we must clarify the essence of the "two whatevers" and look into our real situation to eliminate the "left" influence and completely negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." Only in this way is it possible to maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee.

4. WHY SHOULD WE EMPHASIZE ELIMINATING THE "LEFT" INFLUENCE WHEN CONDUCTING THE EDUCATION IN COMPLETE NEGATION OF THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION" AT PRESENT?

ANSWER: In the past we concentrated our efforts on exposing and criticizing the crimes of the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and on exposing, criticizing, and investigating their counterrevolutionary factionalism systems. This is a prerequisite for overcoming our party's own "left" errors and for further eliminating the influence of "left" ideas. But this does not mean that we have already eradicated the influence of "left" ideas, nor can it replace our work to eradicate such influence. Now that we are conducting education in the complete negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we must emphasize the need to eradicate such influence. This is chiefly because of the following:

First, our party has a long history of "left" ideas though they were not in a dominant position in our party. In the "Great Cultural Revolution," the "left" mistakes dominated the party Central Committee. Thus, the "left" mistakes continued for some 20 years. They had very wide influence and detrimental effects which had been unprecedented in the history of our party.

Second, in the "Great Cultural Revolution," a series of integrated theory, principles, and policies based on the "left" mistakes were formed. Most comrades believed in such a "left" theory.

Third, for a long time, many of the erroneous "left" ideas were put into practice through proper organizational channels. Organizational propriety confused the right and wrong of these ideas. This makes it even more difficult for people to see the mistakes.

Fourth, the long-standing "leftist" errors were more often than not reflected by various principles and policies we carried out. Therefore, to negate those "leftist" mistakes, we must also renounce certain ways of doing things, and renouncing what we have long thought correct is not at all easy.

Fifth, the actual situation in our province shows that, although we have exposed, criticized, and investigated the "gang of four" and its factionalist setup, we have not thoroughly, systematically, and penetratingly eradicated the influence of "leftist" ideas.

Sixth, among the ideological barriers encountered in the course of current reform, the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideas history has left behind is conspicuous. For example, when we decided to carry out reform, some people wanted to know whether the reform was "socialist" or "capitalist." Wasn't that irrelevant! What we wanted to settle were problems within the scope of socialist production, whereas those people asked the question on the basis of the struggle between two classes, two roads, and two lines.

There are other specific reasons, of course. For example, the development of commodity production, paying attention to the law of value, adherence to the principle of "to each according to his work," and the principle of material benefits and so forth are now handled in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and not regarded from the "leftist" point of view as in the past. Those comrades who have been deeply influenced by "leftist" ideas have not been able to correctly understand this change.

These six historical and practical reasons all indicate that to effectively expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," smash their factionalist setup, and eradicate the pernicious influence of their "leftist" ideology, we must clearly realize that, to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," the focal point is to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas.

5. WHY IS IT THAT FACTIONALISM CAN ONLY BE UPROOTED AND PARTY SPIRIT HEIGHTENED BY THOROUGHLY NEGATING THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"

ANSWER: Over the past few years, many places and units have engaged in repudiating factionalism, but have not been able to uproot it. The hidden apparition of factionalism still appears at times in certain units, although the mountain-stronghold mentality is no longer conspicuous there. This is primarily because they have not thoroughly discredited the "Great Cultural Revolution," nor have they thoroughly discredited the various factions which came into being during that time.

First, why were many factions set up during the "Great Cultural Revolution?" That was necessitated by the need to "kick away the party committees to make revolution," since the party committees were no longer reliable. The reason for this was because "capitalist roaders were within the party," and a great portion of the leadership was controlled by "capitalist roaders." Therefore, many people thought it necessary to leave the party, CYL organs, or trade unions, and form their own factions to seize power. The "rebellious factions" were formed in those days essentially for the purpose of carrying out the "Cultural Revolution's" "leftist" guiding thought, and the task of "carrying out the Great Cultural Revolution through to the end," or carrying out what they called "a revolution in which one class overthrows another," or "rebellion against the capitalist roaders." Certain people said: "My faction gave a number of leading cadres protection, and our mistakes were minor." But where did their factions take root? Certainly not in the party. Therefore, the source of any faction was of questionable character. Later, all factions operated under the guidance of the erroneous theories of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and all made the "Great Cultural Revolution" stormier. What then are the merits of these factions? Such being the case, all factions must be completely discredited.

Second, two factions formed in the "Great Cultural Revolution" have engaged in an extended struggle for being correct and superior. Why do they continue quarrelling? It is because they want to prove they are loyal to the "revolutionary line," according to the standards set by the "Great Cultural Revolution." If they realize, through study, that the guiding thought of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is simply not "the correct line," then they should clearly realize that they are "loyal to" nothing but "leftist" errors, which are not worth fighting for. Therefore, the two factions' fight for superiority cannot be stopped unless the "Great Cultural Revolution" has been thoroughly negated.

Third, without completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," it will be impossible to eliminate old personal grudges, which are not uncommon among people because of the 10 years of internal disorder. Such personal grudges, unless overcome by party spirit, will condition the soil and create optimum conditions for the growth of factionalism.

6. WHY DO WE SAY ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO SUMMING UP EXPERIENCE AND DRAWING LESSONS TO COMPLETELY NEGATE THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION"?

ANSWER: This is aimed at solving past as well as present problems. While conducting education in completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" in the course of party rectification, we hear some people say, "They want me to make self-examination again" and, "They are launching another campaign to check everyone." Obviously, all such remarks are based on misunderstandings.

First, there is no need for these comrades to get entangled with the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution." During the "Great Cultural Revolution" movement, most comrades suffered in varying degrees, and more often than not they also made some mistakes. Because they had not been mentally prepared before they got involved in that movement, they certainly need not get entangled with the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution." This also applies to those few comrades who committed grave mistakes. Some of our comrades committed mistakes only in the initial period of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Why should they feel they should be carrying a millstone around their necks whenever they hear someone talk about the "Great Cultural Revolution"? Actually, all that they need to do is to sum up experience, draw lessons, and then feel relieved. In this connection, our comrades should follow the example of our great party. Although it made grave "leftist" mistakes in the "Great Cultural Revolution," our party did not get entangled with these mistakes, but made public self-criticism before the world and then moved forward with great strides. In fact, as clearly stated in the "resolution," the responsibility for the "Great Cultural Revolution" was borne by the organization. This being the case, after having seriously summed up experience and drawn lessons, what else should our comrades do?

Second, a party cadre should judge whether an act is right or wrong according to its objective social effect rather than his subjective feelings. Some comrades hold they were "good people with good intentions but made mistakes" during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, they are reluctant to make self-criticism, draw lessons, and acknowledge their mistakes. This is not right. It is unscientific to use such abstract things as "good intentions" to judge right or wrong. If a party cadre judges right or wrong in this way, he will be unable to put strict demands on himself and to learn lessons. Although he knows his mistakes, he will not correct them, and finally he will find it too late to repent.

The purpose of intensive education in completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" in accordance with the guidelines of Document No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Party Rectification is for our comrades to raise their awareness, achieve unified understanding, distinguish between right and wrong, sum up past experience to make it guide their activities in the future, close ranks by looking forward, and plunge into the four modernizations drive with one mind. We should understand this fundamental purpose and make a conscientious effort to organize a study campaign in this regard to push forward our party rectification work.

NANFANG RIBAO URGES CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS

'Weapon of Law' Advocated

HK300807 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by correspondent Wang Guangshou and reporter Su Zhongheng: "The Provincial Meeting on Political and Judicial Work Points Out: Make Further Efforts To Ferret Out Hidden Serious Criminals"]

[Text] "While fully acknowledging the achievements in the obvious change for the better in social order, we should not overestimate the achievements and display a blind optimism about the situation. We should advance on the basis of victory, continue to implement the principle of dealing quick and severe blows at criminal activities according to law, and strive for a fundamental change for the better in the province's social order." This was the proposal put forth at the recently concluded provincial political and judicial work conference.

The conference acknowledged the tremendous achievements made in the province in thoroughly carrying out the struggle of severely punishing criminal activities. The criminal elements who were rampant at one time have been dealt a heavy blow, with criminal cases dropping by a large margin. Comparing the 10 months after the crackdown with the 10 months prior to the actions, the occurrence of criminal cases in the province dropped by 36.9 per cent. The crime rate was the lowest since 1980 in the first 6 months of this year. The abnormal phenomenon of "innocent people being afraid of the evildoers" has changed greatly in some places. Since the crackdown on criminal activities, the masses have caught and sent to the police more than 9,000 criminal elements and have provided clues to criminal activities in tens of thousands of cases. More than 9,300 people who violated the law have surrendered themselves, while many young people who have committed offenses of one kind or another have turned over a new chapter. New achievements have been made in adopting security measures in enterprises and undertakings, in drawing up village regulations and residents' agreements, in the implementation of the contracted responsibilities system for social order, and in the work of taking precautions against criminal activities and the maintenance of social order on the part of the masses; while progress has been made in comprehensive measures on social order, which has pushed forward the change for the better in the social atmosphere.

The conference pointed out: The abnormal condition of the province's social order has not yet undergone a fundamental change. There is an imbalance in the development of the struggle. The crackdown in the previous stage has in the main made a sweep of the criminal elements on the surface, while hidden criminals are far from being ferreted out. Not many of the criminals who have fled hither and thither have been caught, and not all the escaped criminals have been brought to justice. Hence the hidden danger. In particular, in some places, the criminal elements are still rampant, and they are still committing crimes in resistance to the general trend. In order to strive for a fundamental change for the better in social order, party committees and governments at all levels should do a good job in leading judicial and public security departments at all levels to be resolute and to exert their efforts to fight to the end.

In view of the present situation, the conference proposed the general task for the next step, which is: to make further efforts to resolutely and thoroughly make a clean sweep of the serious criminals on the surface, to ferret out serious criminals hidden in all corners of society and in various units, to pursue those criminals fleeing hither and thither and escaped criminals, and to clear up their cases through detective work, so as to make the struggle develop in depth and to achieve still better social effects.

The conference held that, in order to fulfill the aforementioned tasks, it is imperative to adopt the weapon of law. Serious criminals, in particular, those criminals committing crimes in resistance to the general trend, should be punished severely in accordance with the law without delay. At the same time, accuracy is required to ensure the striking of sure, accurate, and relentless blows. It is necessary to implement in earnest the policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to. As for those criminals who have surrendered themselves and have performed meritorious services to atone for their crime, lenience should be shown them based on the law. At present, there are still some spots as yet untouched in some areas in which serious criminals have not been cracked down on. In those units where problems of social order abound, crackdown actions should be conducted in a planned way over several periods and in batches, under the unified leadership of the party committees and with the close cooperation of the responsible departments and the public security departments, so as to consolidate social order within the units and to ferret out the criminals.

In conclusion, the conference pointed out that comprehensive measures should be carried out if problems in social order are to be solved in general. At present, all localities should grasp the advantageous opportunity of crackdown actions and unfold work of comprehensive measures. All fields and departments must have a clear understanding of their responsibilities, cooperate with each other, and take a firm grasp of implementation under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels. It is necessary to bring into full play the roles of public security organizations and the people's mediation organizations. We should link closely the comprehensive measures for social order and the building of spiritual civilization. The job-responsibility system for security, implemented within the units, and the villagers' regulations, implemented in the rural areas, should continuously be made complete and perfect and consolidated. In the course of comprehensive administration, all departments concerned should conscientiously take up the task of carrying out publicity and education on the legal system. Through constant vivid and lively publicity of the legal system, the masses will master the weapon of law, strengthen their concept of the legal system, and cultivate the habit of handling affairs according to the law.

The conference, held between 11 and 16 August, was called by the provincial Political and Judicial Commission. Participants in the conference were comrades responsible for political and judicial work of various city and prefectural CPC committees and responsible comrades of the Political and Judicial Commission, the Public Security Bureau, the Court of Justice, the People's Procuratorate, the Guangzhou Military Region, the provincial Military District, the railroads, and the Maritime Court, and also of the departments concerned of the provinces. Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Chairman of the provincial Political and Judicial Commission Song Zhiyang delivered a report at the conference.

Leaders Urged To Head Campaign

HK300811 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

["Short" commentary: "Carry Out the Struggle Against Hidden Serious Criminals in Depth"]

[Text] The struggle of dealing blows at criminal activities which began in our province not so long ago has achieved great victories. There is an obvious change for the better in social order, and the sense of security among the masses has been strengthened. This must be acknowledged. However, it is imperative to take a firm grasp of this struggle and to carry out the struggle in depth in order to attain the goal of striving for a basic change for the better in social order.

To carry out the struggle "in depth" means to make a clean sweep of those "spots as yet untouched." We should admit that there are still "spots as yet untouched" at present. Many of those "spots as yet untouched" are in the state-run and collective-run units. A very small number of units have even become "shelters" for criminals. If all these units take action, the criminals will have no place to hide themselves.

To carry out the struggle "in depth" means to ferret out hidden criminals. Having committed their crimes, some criminals either change their names as a disguise, or escape to other places and continue to commit crimes. Only when they are ferreted out one by one will we be able to eliminate the "root of the problem" that endangers the social order.

It is imperative to resolutely overcome slackness in work and the mood of getting tired of the struggle, in order to guide the struggle to develop in depth. The tasks will be more arduous in making a clean sweep of the "spots as yet untouched" and in ferreting out hidden criminals, compared with sweeping away the "scum" on the surface. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the concept of long-term struggle and to fight one campaign after another, and one battle after another.

It will not be enough to rely solely on the efforts of political and judicial departments, if the struggle is to develop in depth. The party and government leadership should show concern for and lead the struggle. In particular, in those units in which actions have not yet been taken, the party and government leadership should take up the struggle as an unshirkable duty.

GUANGDONG HOLDS RALLY TO WELCOME OLYMPIC ATHLETES

HK300720 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial People's Government ceremoniously held a rally to welcome the Guangdong athletes who victoriously returned from the Olympic Games. Responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in Guangzhou; responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and veteran comrades who have stepped down to the second line of work, including Wang Meng, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Wang Ning, Wang De, (Zhang Judeng), Li Jianan, and Yang Yingbin, attended the welcoming rally.

At 1600, when athletes including Zeng Guoqiang and Chan Weiqing, and responsible comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and Army went up to the rostrum, the meeting place was filled with resounding music and roaring applause. Youths and children went up to the rostrum to present fresh flowers and red scarves to the athletes. Then Zeng Guoqiang spoke on behalf of our provincial athletes who had taken part in the Olympic Games. Governor Liang Lingguang and Wang Meng, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, also spoke at the rally.

On behalf of the provincial government, Vice Governor Wang Pingshan announced that Zeng Guoqiang and Chen Weiqiang have been awarded merit citations, that the honorable title of an advanced collective was conferred on the province physical cultural work team, and that the honorable title of a home of weight-lifting was conferred on the town of Shilong in Dongguan. The provincial CYL Committee conferred the titles of pacesetters of our province's new Long March shock workers on Zeng Guoqiang and Chen Weiqiang.

XIZANG PLA LEADER ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK300445 Lhasa XIZANG Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, when conducting a recent inspection of work in the units, Xizang Military District Political Commissar Wang Xinqian demanded that the units assign time and work hard in studying the party rectification documents, and totally negate the Cultural Revolution.

While inspecting work in the units, Wang Xinqian discovered that some comrades had muddled ideas, erroneously holding that during the Great Cultural Revolution China completed the great bridge at Nanjing, designed and built by China, and satellites soared into the sky. They wondered if the Cultural Revolution could be regarded as 30 or 20 percent good and 70 or 80 percent bad.

In view of this erroneous idea, Wang Xinqian seriously pointed out in every unit he visited: It is erroneous to view the Cultural Revolution as 30 or 20 percent good and 70 or 80 percent bad. Due to the 10 years of internal disorder, the party suffered heavy damage, the people suffered injuries that need a long time to heal, and the Army suffered profound harm. During the Cultural Revolution, China's science came to a halt, the national economy retrogressed, and the people's living standards were not improved. Although certain achievements were scored during the Cultural Revolution, these were certainly not caused by the Cultural Revolution but were gained as a result of the party and people waging protracted struggle against the gang of four and boycotting the errors of the Great Cultural Revolution.

At present, the units of Xizang Military District are studying the party rectification documents in depth, repeatedly studying afresh the "Resolutions on a Certain Questions in the History of the Party since the Founding of the PRC" and conducting education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

YUNNAN TO PROTECT HOUSEHOLDS' INTERESTS

HK300843 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The committee members attending the ninth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee pointed out: It is extremely necessary to protect the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations via legal measures.

While conducting group discussions about the draft decision on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations in rural areas, the committee members said: In the wake of the further implementation of the party's economic policies, specialized households, major households, and economic associations in our province have developed very quickly. At present, the number of specialized households, major households, and economic associations in the rural areas throughout the province accounts for 12 percent of the total number of peasant households. The development of specialized households, major households, and economic associations is of very important significance for promoting rural commodity production, enlivening the economy, and speeding up border areas exploitation.

The committee members pointed out: Incidents of encroaching upon the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations, and even sabotaging their production and business have frequently occurred. Therefore, the decision on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations is very important and very timely. It will play an active part in invigorating Yunnan's economy.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGION

Vice Chairman Yan Yiquan said that peasants now have two fears: change in policies; and jealousy. To resolve these two fears we must rely on vigorously disseminating and implementing the principles and policies of the central authorities and on eliminating the leftist influence on the one hand, and must rely on legal measures to support and protect their legitimate rights and interests on the other hand. We must create an excellent atmosphere so that everyone will abide by discipline and law and will get rich through hard work.

HEBEI RIBAO CARRIES RECTIFICATION SPEECHES

HK241453 SHIJIAZHUANG HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 4

["Excerpts" of speeches by "Seven Comrades at Meeting Held by Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Office on Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] The Language of Figures Is an Eloquent Language

Fei Jianjun [6316 1696 6511], chief of the provincial Statistical Bureau: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" pointed out: "The 'Cultural Revolution' did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so." The error of its having taken place was "a grave 'leftist' error, comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration." However, some people argue that production in Hebei developed during that decade. They claim that "the situation was excellent and had long remained stable." Was this really the case? The language of figures is an eloquent language. The following is a preliminary analysis based on statistics.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, our province made some progress in industrial and agricultural production. But this was won at a high cost. The fact that we gravely violated the laws governing economic development in socialist societies and infringed upon the fundamental interests of the people led to grave consequences.

First, there was serious disproportion between the various branches of the economy. Between 1967 and 1976, the proportion of agriculture in the total output value of industry and agriculture dropped from 39.5 to 33.2 percent, while that of light industry slipped from 36.1 to 30.7 percent. This caused the province's agricultural and light industry foundation, which was weak, to be further weakened. The internal structure of heavy industry was also top-heavy. Within the agricultural structure, the one-sided stress on grain production also produced imbalances among the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries. In our one-sided emphasis on grain production, we converted cotton fields on the plains into grain plots, reclaimed forests in mountainous areas for cultivation, and turned grass patches along rivers into fields. This not only seriously affected the development of diversified undertakings but also upset the ecological equilibrium. During those 10 years, total grain output grew at an annual rate of 3.1 percent. As we became more self-sufficient in grain, the output of cotton and oil-bearing crops dropped. As a result, our province was unable to produce enough cotton to meet the needs of its textile industry in those years. As for grain supplies, we had to live on state subsidies in 6 out of those 10 years. As a result of this serious disproportion between industrial and agricultural production, both production and the people's livelihood suffered heavy losses.

Second, economic results were poor and losses alarming. During those 10 years, the development of industrial production mainly proceeded along the track of expanded reproduction through extension, which could be rather blind. At that time, there were the so-called four tough battles to develop iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, and tractor production. There was duplication in layout and construction because each locality was asked to build a tractor plant and a diesel engine plant of its own. Many localities and counties which were not in a position to set up such factories blindly embarked on such projects. This resulted in heavy losses. Many machinery products were unmarketable, written off as losses, sold at discount, or held for a long time in stock because they were not up to technical specifications and had high price tags despite their inferior quality.

Third, much investment and manpower was consumed in the process of production but economic results were poor.

In industrial production, the net output value created by every 100 yuan's worth of materials consumed was 47.1 yuan in 1966. This dropped to 42.9 yuan in 1976. Profits derived from every 100 yuan of output value dropped by 47.1 percent in 1976 as against 1965. Profits produced by every 100 yuan of capital also dropped by 50.3 percent in 1976 compared to 1965. This was precisely one of the important reasons why our province was unable to achieve simultaneous growth in revenue and production and remained in financial difficulties all those years. In agriculture, because we tried to develop agricultural production at all costs, the peasants benefited very little from our efforts. There emerged some "poor brigades with high yields" and "poor counties with high yields" which had increased production without increasing their revenue. This greatly dampened the enthusiasm of the peasants for production.

Fourth, the speed of economic development during this period was attained by increasing accumulation at the expense of the people's livelihood. In the 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution," accumulation grew at an annual rate of 3.3 percent. During the 10 years of internal disorder, it increased at a rate of 15 percent per year. Accumulation was high, but results were poor. Excessive accumulation affected consumption, with the result that much work that should have been done in such areas as laborers' wages, employment, culture, education, public health, urban construction, and housing was left undone. It also hampered the training of qualified persons.

Analysis based on a vast amount of statistics shows that during the 10 years of internal disorder of the "Cultural Revolution," our province took a path characterized by high accumulation, low consumption, poor results, and blind action in industrial and agricultural production. We strove to make a name for ourselves but suffered as a result. It should also be pointed out that industrial and agricultural production did increase somewhat during those 10 years. This was because the whole party and the masses of the people had long been educated in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and because many people had held fast to their production posts under extremely adverse conditions. This mitigated somewhat the havoc wrought by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the national economy. If the "Cultural Revolution" had not occurred, the economic results achieved would definitely have been much greater and much better.

Thoroughly Negating the "Cultural Revolution" Does Not Run Counter to the Viewpoint of One Divides Into Two.

Le Gexin [2621 7245 2450], a cadre of the provincial department of culture: Some comrades ask: We know that everything tends to divide into two, so does thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" run counter to the viewpoint of one divides into two? These comrades think that only when we admit that there is a correct aspect as well as an erroneous aspect to the "Cultural Revolution" can our viewpoint be described as "one divides into two." This idea is a great impediment to our deep understanding of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee's correct conclusion on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," to our firmly adhering to the party's Marxist line, and to maintaining a high degree of political unanimity with the Central Committee. Thus, this question plainly needs to be clarified.

"One divides into two" is Comrade Mao Zedong's figurative interpretation in popular language of the dialectical materialist law of the unity of opposites. It says that everything in this world has two aspects, which are at the same time in opposition and united. There are internal contradictions which can be analyzed. But how should different things be divided into two under different conditions? We must make a concrete analysis of concrete questions before we can draw a correct conclusion.

If everything in this world were half right and half wrong, and nothing could be completely affirmed or completely negated, there would be no need to distinguish right from wrong. Those comrades who believe that the "Cultural Revolution" should not be thoroughly negated are precisely influenced by this kind of metaphysical viewpoint and have violated the basic principle of dialectical materialism.

The "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee drew the conclusion that the "Cultural Revolution" should be thoroughly negated because the latter was completely, not just partially, out of accord with reality and erroneous.

The "Cultural Revolution" was completely erroneous chiefly because people had wrongly assessed the actual scope of the existence of classes and class struggle in our country at that time. In a capitalist society, a class struggle waged by the working class against the bourgeoisie, in the final analysis, overthrows the capitalist social system. It is a large-scale, turbulent mass struggle in which one class overthrows another. It is a violent action. In our country, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction since the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production. Faced with a class struggle under new historical conditions, what we should have done was to exercise dictatorship over forces hostile to socialism with the help of our own tool of proletarian dictatorship to hand, namely the weapon of constitution and law. Instead, we adopted the method of "seizing power" and "rising in rebellion" and launched one or more political revolutions in which "one class overthrew another." This was clearly unreasonable and clearly a kind of internal disorder which must be thoroughly negated.

Some comrades ask: Is it not true we made certain important achievements in such areas as the economy, national defense, science and technology, and diplomacy during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution"? Was this not one dividing into two? Yes, it was one dividing into two. However, it was not the "Cultural Revolution," but rather the entity of the whole party and state at that time dividing into two. The important achievements made during the "Cultural Revolution" were definitely not the fruits of the "Cultural Revolution" itself. Rather they came about because the correct force of its antithesis, that is, the party and the state, "had somewhat mitigated the havoc wrought by the 'Cultural Revolution.'" It is putting the cart before the horse to attribute the achievements made at that time to the "Cultural Revolution" in the name of "one dividing into two."

Then, can the "Cultural Revolution," as one aspect of the contradiction, be divided into two? The answer is positive. But this kind of one dividing into two can only be used in analyzing the transformation of something bad into something good. This means that we should, under the prerequisite of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," take it as a kind of material for teaching by negative example, draw lessons from the painful mistakes, and prevent the repetition of similar ones in our country. It is only in this sense that we can say that we are dividing mistakes into two. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has systematically weeded out "leftist" mistakes made since 1957, particularly the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," that is, carrying out the so-called "revolution in which one class overthrows another" put forward during the "Cultural Revolution." Thus effecting the great historic change of truly shifting the focus of work of the party and state to socialist modernization. In this way, errors have been transformed into what is correct. This victory came entirely from the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" and from thoroughly breaking its fetters.

Apart from not truly understanding the meaning of one dividing into two and lacking the necessary understanding of the nature of the errors of the "Cultural Revolution," another important reason why some people do not agree to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" is that they think thoroughly negating it means negating themselves, because we are all connected with the "Cultural Revolution" in one way or another. Take myself as an example. I have published over 100 articles, 50 or 60 of which were published during the "Cultural Revolution." If the "Cultural Revolution" is negated, it will mean that my articles are also negated. But we should understand that unless we thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" and the two cliques of that time, we will not be able to free ourselves from the shackles of "leftism" and uphold the party's stand of the Marxist line. It can thus be seen that giving us education on the basic principles of dialectical materialism and on the need to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" is indeed a pressing and important task in the current ideological and political work.

In Negating the "Cultural Revolution," We Must Be Brave in Relating It To Ourselves

Song Qiuqi [1345 4428 6311], a cadre of the provincial Department of Labor and Personnel: I took an active part in the "Cultural Revolution" during its early stage. At that time, my considerations were twofold. First, I thought that since the "Cultural Revolution" was personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, I should follow suit. Second, since I was a probationary party member who had joined the party in January 1966, I must accept the test given me by the organization in the course of the movement. Thus, I took part in hanging placards on comrades and labeling them. I wrote slogans, carried out criticism in the name of "acting on principles and the line," and even went to excesses by beating up others.

A woman comrade who came from a landlord family who paid great attention to the way she dressed, erroneously thought this was the bourgeois way of life. She wrote a poem to reflect actual life. I found the poem reactionary and treated her excessively harshly. There was another comrade who had a dubious record. The organization had already passed official judgment on him. But, influenced by ultraleftist thoughts, I suspected that because this comrade was once an enemy intelligence agent, he must also be a member of the KMT or a special agent of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee. Thus, I went with other comrades to confiscate his house. An assistant manager of a certain company had made mistakes in the past. Thinking I might find in him a renegade, I personally made investigations, both inside and outside the company. Failing to find any new evidence, I seized hold of information obtained in the past, as well as certain slips of the tongue by that comrade, and used these to prove that he was against Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought. I exaggerated all his mistakes to the maximum.

I should have confessed all my "leftist" mistakes to the organization after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but I failed to come round in my thinking for some time. I erroneously thought that if I negated the "Cultural Revolution," I would be negating myself and Chairman Mao's leadership as well. Moreover, I was afraid that if I confessed my "leftist" mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," I would become a subject of public censure and lose face. In addition, the leadership might be prejudiced and thus my chances of promotion and employment might be affected. Thus, I was unwilling to confess that I had made the "leftist" mistake of taking part in the "Cultural Revolution."

After the party rectification commenced, on further studying the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, my thoughts changed greatly. I realized that in order to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," we must start from ourselves, have the courage to negate and dissect ourselves in the light of reality, and boldly admit our mistakes.

If we fail to start from ourselves and to negate ourselves in the light of reality, and if we are always afraid to do so, we will never be able to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" and to thoroughly eliminate the "leftist" mistakes and influence.

Arguing About the Relative Gravity of Mistakes is Just Arguing About Relativity

Jiang Guodong [3068 0948 2767], a cadre of the provincial economic committee: During the "Cultural Revolution," I was a minor head of a clique in one of the organs directly under the provincial government. When the "Cultural Revolution" began, I rose in rebellion, convinced that "I alone was important" and that "I alone was correct." Later they said I had followed the wrong alignment. All those years I was oppressed and purged. I had long convinced myself that if both cliques were correct, ours was more correct; and if both were erroneous, then ours was less erroneous. For example, in weeding out the "people of three categories," whenever a case came up, in my heart I hoped that he was someone from the other clique. To avoid being suspected of factionalism, and because of the fact I could not ask which faction he was from, I looked for clues and evidence between the lines. If he was from another faction, I would talk at great length with great indignation.

Studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" completely again in the course of party rectification, I further understood that both cliques of the "Cultural Revolution" operated under the guidance of the erroneous theory of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The "general orientation of struggle" of both cliques was to purge the so-called "party persons in power taking the capitalist road," that is, the revolutionary veterans. Their methods of struggle were: "Attack with the pen and defend with the gun" when engaging in factional struggles; and "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" when purging the veteran cadres. The goal of struggle was the same: To "seize power" and "exercise power." At the same time, both cliques were victims of the "Cultural Revolution." The fact that comrades who were in power during the "Cultural Revolution" made this or that mistake is inseparable from the influence of the "Cultural Revolution."

Through this party rectification, I have improved myself somewhat by eliminating factionalism and improving my party spirit. In the next stage of rectification, I must consciously take part in discussions on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and make further efforts to thoroughly eradicate the remnants of factionalism in my thoughts.

Do Away with Thoughts of "Three Fears"

Zhou Quanzhu [0719 2938 2691], deputy director of the office of the provincial Department of Public Security: The "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee concluded that the "Cultural Revolution" should be thoroughly negated. Through repeatedly studying the "resolution," I came to understand more clearly that the "Cultural Revolution" was fundamentally wrong and should be thoroughly negated. But relating it to concrete facts, particularly to questions of oneself and one's clique during the "Cultural Revolution," gives rise to this or that misgiving. I had "three fears." First, I was afraid of negating my so-called revolutionary integrity and principal aspect. In the various political movements during the decade and more before the "Cultural Revolution," I had always played an active part and had never made mistakes or been punished. My so-called integrity and principal aspect had always been good. When the "Cultural Revolution" began, I felt that I must do well in it to carry forward this so-called "integrity" and "principal aspect." It was for this reason that I took an active part in this political movement. The present call to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" meant that this integrity and my principle aspect would be shaken and negated.

Second, I was afraid of thinking of myself as a rebel and as one who made mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Thus, for some time in the past, I always emphasized that I took part in the "Cultural Revolution" "in response to calls" or "under orders," or that I was "following others blindly." Although I admitted, rather reluctantly, that the "Cultural Revolution" was a mistake and that I had made mistakes, I emphasized that these mistakes were made under specific historical conditions, and that I should not be blamed for them still less held responsible for them. Third, I was afraid of negating my clique, particularly mistakes made by comrades close to me. I tried to cover up the fact they rebelled and made mistakes, claiming that they were honest, upright, decent, and did not have any personal aims or ambitions when they rose in rebellion, or pleading they could not help making mistakes because they were young, ignorant, and lacked experience in political struggle.

Why was it I still had some fond thoughts concerning the "Cultural Revolution" when all the while I wanted to negate it? It was because I had "three fears." Why did I have these fears? There were two main causes. First, I thought I had been correct all along. Second, I thought one of the cliques was correct. Actually, there is no such thing as being correct all along, and I was not always correct. During the "Cultural Revolution" and in the political movements before that period, such as the rectification movement, the anti-rightist struggle, the Great Leap Forward, and the "four clean-ups" movement, I took an active part and always stood in the van of struggle. For fear of being called a rightist, I closely followed the "left." As I see it now, the fact that I kept abreast of the situation and showed great initiative at that time can in no way prove that I was always correct. On the contrary, it shows that I was embarking on the road of making mistakes the moment I began to follow the erroneous situation. In fact, the more active I was, the bigger the mistakes I made. Thus, active participation in the "Cultural Revolution" and the political movements before that period, and the claim I had never made mistakes and had never been punished, can in no way show that my integrity and principal aspect were good. On the contrary, this so-called integrity and principal aspect should be negated. As for the idea one of the cliques was correct, well, it simply cannot hold water. Like the "Cultural Revolution," the two cliques that emerged at that time were completely erroneous should be thoroughly negated. The assertion that one clique was correct is merely an attempt to negate the opposing clique and to show that the opposing clique was erroneous and that one's own clique correct. This indulgence in talking about factional triumphs and defeats and about their relative positions will only rekindle factionalism, create antagonism, foment new splits and confusion, and undermine the excellent situation of the four modernizations. Thus, we must fundamentally do away with the "three fears" and the idea that we were always correct and one of the cliques was correct.

Do Away With the Idea That "Suffering Oppression Naturally Means Being Correct"

Ni Zhiren [0242 2535 0088], manager of the provincial nonstaple foods corporation: During the "Cultural Revolution," I headed a mass organization for some time. Later, I was politically oppressed for a long time for factional reasons. In regard to this, I long entertained the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct."

1. I long entertained the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct" chiefly because I failed to arrive at a fundamental understanding of the harm of the "Cultural Revolution" and was unable to leap out of the circle of factionalism during all these years. Factionalism haunted me like a phantom. I once said to several comrades: Factionalism cannot be eradicated from our generation. Why did I think factionalism could not be eradicated? An important reason was that I long entertained the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct." I analyzed this with the weapon of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and realized it is wrong in the following three ways:

First, viewed from the line I followed at that time, the viewpoint that suffering oppression for a long time naturally means being correct is erroneous. Under the guidance of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," the "Cultural Revolution" produced a whole set of ultra-leftist lines, principles, and policies. I suffered oppression not because I resisted the ultraleftist line then, but because I was a victim of factionalism.

Second, viewed from my actions at that time, the viewpoint that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct" is erroneous. My suffering was essentially different from the blows and oppression sustained by some veteran cadres who waged a resolute struggle against the perverse actions of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques for the sake of the party and the state. I suffered oppression for a long time during the "Cultural Revolution" because I took part in this movement as a rebel. I suffered oppression because I rebelled. There was no element of correctness in it.

Third, viewed from my point of departure, motives, and aims at that time, the viewpoint that "suffering oppression for a long time naturally means being correct" is also erroneous. Our aim in taking part in rebellion then was to topple a handful of party capitalist roaders and seize power from them. Many activities were erroneous in themselves.

Through the above analysis, I came to understand that suffering oppression for a long time during the "Cultural Revolution" was not a glorious past, and that only thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and eradicating factionalism can we rectify party style and become qualified party members.

2. To do away with the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct," we must correctly understand and examine the mistakes we made during the "Cultural Revolution." Evading and covering up mistakes, or confessing them to the organization in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, is a measure of the attitude of the party member toward negating the "Cultural Revolution." On the basis of an improved understanding, I have, during the party rectification's comparison and examination of individuals, taken the questions from the "Cultural Revolution" as the focal point and carried out comparison and examination in a realistic and practical way. The broad masses were basically satisfied with my examination. From practice, I realized that to do away with the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct," we must conscientiously examine our mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Only in this way can we thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" in our thinking.

3. To do away with the idea that "suffering oppression naturally means being correct," we must adopt a correct attitude toward others' criticism and comments. Through party rectification and study, I realized that people who said I was nice did not necessarily know me well. They might have done so out of factionalism. Those who said I was bad did not necessarily bear any personal grudge against me. It does not conform with the party's requirements to only want to listen to flattery and not to words unpleasant to the ear.

The "Cultural Revolution" Caused Me To Make Three Mistakes

Wang Jingyan [3769 2529 2518], director of the office of the provincial Department of Coal Industry: With the help of the party organization and fellow comrades, I conscientiously reviewed my experience since the "Cultural Revolution" and realized it caused me to make three mistakes.

The first mistake was that I rebelled against the party. Together with several comrades, I proposed setting up a rebellious group first in the industry and communications political department in early 1967.

We rebelled against the principal leading persons of the former provincial CPC Committee and for a time advocated toppling them.

Our party is the ruling party, the provincial CPC Committee is the head of the whole province, and the principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee make up its leadership core. By toppling these leading comrades, we paralyzed the leading organ of the whole province. This was an act of rebelling against the party and seizing power from it. Peasant rebellions in history were struggles in which the oppressed class overthrew the ruling class. With our party at the helm of the state, rebelling against the Communist Party was a grave mistake. As a communist, I made a political mistake when I rebelled against the party.

The second mistake was that I wrongly blamed other people. On 1 January 1968 the rebel organization to which I belonged was smashed and I was ruthlessly beaten up. For a long time afterward, I suffered trials and was criticized and struggled against. For this, I harbored resentment against a comrade who had become the responsible person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

In the course of party rectification and study, I calmly thought over everything and realized that I should not blame this leading comrade for my sufferings during the "Cultural Revolution." Still less should I hold it against those comrades who had criticized and struggled against me. The "Cultural Revolution" was to blame. Had it not been for the "Cultural Revolution," I would not have made mistakes and comrades would not have criticized and struggled against me. The "Cultural Revolution" must be thoroughly negated.

The third mistake was that I failed to understand myself correctly. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I was completely rehabilitated politically. However, I did not correctly understand my mistakes then. I only thought about the oppression I had suffered and seldom gave any thought to my mistakes. In particular, after the Central Committee pointed out that the principal responsible person of the former provincial CPC Committee had resisted the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I took great pleasure in telling others how I advocated toppling him in the past and felt that I was correct. In negating the "Cultural Revolution," I only talked about the whole country, the whole province, the organ of the provincial CPC Committee, and other people, and never related it to myself. In doing this, I was actually making the mistake of placing myself in the position of being correct. In carrying out comparison and examination during party rectification, I measured myself against high standards, refrained from using my previous suffering as an excuse, refrained from using the mistakes made by the principal responsible person since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to cover up mine of rising in rebellion, and earnestly and systematically examined the mistake I made in rebelling in 1967.

To draw lessons from my mistakes and correctly understand myself, I analyzed what caused me to make them and came up with two main causes: First, I had been with the political department ever since I first started work. All along I had lived in a "leftist" environment. The "leftist" influence was deeply rooted in me. When the erroneous "leftist" viewpoints for launching the "Cultural Revolution" took shape, I accepted them naturally and took them as the guidelines for my actions. Second, I had not done well in transforming my own world outlook. At the crucial moment, selfish ideas overcame me. I was afraid of deviating to the right and finding my personal advancement affected. I parroted the words of others, blindly followed others at every step, and preferred being "left" to being right.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN MEETS WITH NOTED SCIENTIST

SK301100 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] China's famous scientist Hua Luogeng has accepted the invitation of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government to act as a higher scientific and technological adviser to the provincial People's Government.

Professor Hua Luogeng arrived in Harbin at 1300 on 28 August to participate in a provincial congress on optimization, laws of overall planning, and economic and mathematical research and the 1984 annual provincial meeting. On the evening of 28 August, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Lei, governor of the provincial government; Hou Jie, vice governor; and Zhu Dianming, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee visited Professor Hua Luogeng at the (Huayuanquan) Guesthouse. They also extended a formal invitation to him.

Li Lian said: Professor Hua has contributed to Heilongjiang's economic construction in the past. We should continue to rely on Professor Hua's suggestions and plans to promote Heilongjiang's economy.

JILIN'S ZHAO XIU CALLS FOR DIVERSIFICATION

SK250611 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] While hearing briefings of responsible comrades of the Yongji County CPC Committee and government at a recent meeting, Comrade Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, stressed that we should not only cast our eyes on grain while developing large scale socialist agriculture. While grasping grain production, efforts should be made to develop diversified undertakings by all possible means, open production avenues extensively, and strive to support and promote agriculture by developing sideline occupations and industry, and to simultaneously develop agricultural, industrial, and commercial undertakings. Responsible comrades of Yongji County reported that despite a good grain harvest last year, Yongji County's annual average per capita income was still lower than the provincial average. On hearing this, Comrade Zhao Xiu said: The key problem is that you failed to develop diversified undertakings. Last year, the income from diversified undertakings only accounted for one-third of the county's total agricultural income. Your livelihood would have been more prosperous if it had accounted for two-thirds. After hearing the briefings, Comrade Zhao Xiu made three suggestions on ways to speed up diversified undertakings:

1. We should continue to enhance ideology and understanding and correctly handle the relations between grasping grain production and developing diversified undertakings. Successful experiences from inside and outside the province proved that grasping grain production is not contradictory to developing diversified undertakings. The two supplement and promote each other. Only by successfully developing diversified undertakings can a locality have a fairly large sum and more technology and material resources for developing agriculture. On the contrary, successful agriculture will ensure the developing of diversified undertakings in terms of raw materials and animal feed.

2. We should suit measures to local conditions and make full use of local natural resources and advantages. Comrade Zhao Xiu said: Some localities are not out of favourable conditions and their masses are not out of enthusiasm and creativity. The main reason is that some of our leaders have not fully used their brains. About 50 percent of the land in Yongji County is mountainous, 10 percent water areas, and 30 percent arable land [as heard]. It has very good natural conditions, especially for grape cultivation. This requires us to make early decisions and plans and to hire able persons quickly. You should not let other people take away your advantages before you realize their importance.

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NORTHEAST REGION

3. We should strengthen exchanges and cooperation with all quarters. Comrade Zhao Xiu said: In addition to neighboring on Jilin City, Yongji is also close to (Zuojiapu) Special Local Products Research Institute. The personnel there are an intelligent group specializing in developing diversified undertakings. Yongji County should take the initiative in consulting, establishing contact and carrying out cooperation with them. If we cooperate with such departments, absorb their strong points to make up for our shortcomings, we will have bright prospects to develop diversified undertakings, especially in the breeding and planting industries.

JILIN NORTHEAST POWER GRID MEETING ENDS 24 AUG

SK301104 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] At the northeast power grid meeting to exchange experience in conserving power, utilizing power in a planned way, and relying on the masses to run power stations, which ended on 24 August, the Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang Provincial Governments and some large enterprises in Northeast China formulated a plan to collect over 580 million yuan from collectives to build power plants.

Entrusted by Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and chief of the leading group for the northeast power grid, Li Daigeng, vice minister of water resources and electric power, chaired the meeting.

The meeting emphatically discussed the issues of eliminating the state monopoly in running power plants, making a clear plan to collect funds from collectives to run power plants, and accelerating the resolution of contradictions between supply and demand for electricity.

LIAONING FORMS ANTIAIRCRAFT RESERVE DIVISION

SK310237 Shanyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The first antiaircraft artillery reserve duty division of the PLA Navy was formally established yesterday in Dalian City, a coastal city. At the inaugural meeting, Nie Kuiju, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, read out the order establishing the anti-aircraft military artillery reserve duty division of the PLA Navy. Zhao Xianshun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, read out the order on the appointments of cadres at the division level. He Zhengwen, deputy chief of staff of the General Staff Department of the PLA, presented a Bayi Army Flag to this division.

He Zhengwen, Nie Kuiju, Zhao Xianshun, Zuo Kun, vice governor of Liaoning Province, and Hu Yimin, first secretary of the Dalian City CPC Committee spoke at the meeting. In their speeches they pointed out: Establishing the reserve duty division well is of great significance in building a modernized Army with Chinese characteristics, stepping up actual defense capability, and safeguarding our socialist motherland and the modernization drive. After the inaugural meeting, a military review was held amid the sounds of majestic martial music.

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C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

XINHUA CITES SHIBAO ZAZHI ON OLYMPIC CONTACTS

OW310529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Taiwan's SHIBAO ZAZHI, published on 15 August, carries an article entitled "The Olympic Games Heat Up Contacts Between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait." It says that the concurrent participation of mainland and Taiwan athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics "will have a far-reaching effect on future contacts between the Chinese on both sides of the strait."

The article states: The Los Angeles Olympic Games have closed. Apart from watching the magnificent spectacle, splendid events, keen competition, and the brilliant records set by the athletes at the games, we Chinese "are most concerned about the gentlemen's contests by athletes from the two sides of the strait under different flags."

The article continues: The mainland athletes "have the same ancestry and blood as ours, so their achievements also constitute our glory." "Over the past 100 years, we Chinese have suffered all kinds of insults and were ridiculed as the 'sick men of the Far East.' Now, athletes have won pride for all Chinese by displaying outstanding sports skills and winning championships in the Olympic Games."

The article says: In recent years, because of the open-door policy adopted by the China mainland and its participation in international activities, many more opportunities have appeared than ever for contacts between the Chinese from the two sides of the strait. Since the athletes "competed in the same events, contacts were inevitable." "Since both are Chinese, and compatriots, they have no reason to view each other as strangers."

The article adds: "In the future, we shall have frequent chances to meet with people from the mainland when participating in international activities. If we can examine our experience from the Olympic Games, and take it as an example for the future, we shall have gained something else from these Games."

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C H I N A
TAIWAN

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PREMIER YU KUO-HWA MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW301449 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa received United States Reps. William H. Boner, D-Tenn. and Donald K. Sundquist, R-Tenn. and their wives at his office Thursday afternoon.

The premier extended his warm welcome to them and exchanged views with the two dignitaries on matters related to Sino-U.S. relations. The visitors were accompanied by John H. Chang, director of the Department of North America in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The visitors are scheduled to leave here Friday.

PRC PLAN TO 'UNDERMINE' ECONOMY ALLEGED

OW301045 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Following is an editorial carried by today's CHINA NEWS on "communist trickery."

Communist China's "united front" tactics are pretty well known by everyone. Every once in a while the Communists do something different in their efforts to take Taiwan by hook or crook. In light of this, it was revealed recently that the Chinese Communists are now stepping up their efforts to undermine the economy of the Republic of China.

The Peking regime has been trying to create disturbances in our industrial order by a unique idea that was decided during a meeting of top brass in Peking. Their plan is to control the textile markets in Southeast Asia by actually controlling the markets of our textile products and thereby undermining the prospects for our manufacturers. The plan was for raw materials from Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Macao to be sold here at low prices, then they would purchase the finished products at high prices to lure our manufacturers into making huge investments.

As the plot thickens, the Communists would see to it that all the contracts with our manufacturers would be terminated at once so that they would have to dump their products on the international market, forcing them to go bankrupt because of the artificial demand that would disappear at Peking's order.

Once again their "united front" tactics have been laid bare for everyone to see. We only hope that our manufacturers take note of this and are aware of the communist tricks.

CHINA POST ON GOODS RESOLD TO MAINLAND

OW300639 Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Resold to the Mainland"]

[Text] One obvious reason why Communist China wants Taiwan is the need for our products. The UNITED DAILY NEWS has reported that large quantities of ROC-made microcomputers are being re-exported to the mainland each month. The demand for microcomputers is expected to reach 400,000 units this year. The highly competitive quality and price has also attracted large orders from Hong Kong and Singapore.

Communist China has began importing large quantities of ROC products in 1980. The following year the products were valued at U.S.\$390 million. This means Peking provides the Republic of China with huge amounts of cash which in turn drains money from Red China.

The study reveals that major products purchased by Red China included chemical fiber textiles, stable fiber yarn, leather, plywood, lumber, television sets, mechanical and electronic parts and radio recorders.

It is obvious that Communist China wants to take advantage of imports of ROC-made products in order to deceive the people of the mainland and to create false images of a trade exchange and a "return to the motherland movement" as a part of its united front tactics. The scheme has backfired, as the people rushed to purchase and admired the high quality of the ROC-made products. Communist China has imported excessive amounts of textiles and is heavily overstocked.

The Republic of China's policy is to never have contact with the communists in any way. However, there is no way to prevent mainland China from purchasing ROC products through a third country. The benefits all belong to Taiwan. The mainland is drained of currency it needs and Taiwan receives money to expand our own projects.

Recent reports confirm the growing unrest on the mainland. The facts and figures cited here explain some of the reasons for the unrest and why the people look to the Republic of China for assistance.

PREMIER YU KUO-HWA MEETS PANAMA'S DEL VALLE

OW310341 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Thursday told Eric Arturo Del Valle, Panama's first vice president-elect, that the Republic of China and Panama share the same political ideals and the existing friendship between the two governments and people of the two countries will be reinforced.

Del Valle and his wife called on Premier Yu Thursday evening at the Grand Hotel. Premier and Mrs Yu hosted a dinner party in honor of the visiting dignitaries.

The premier said at the dinner party that relations between this country and Panama have been cordial as the cooperation projects in agriculture and fisheries have continued to expand and cultural interflow has been on the rise.

Del Valle also exchanged views with Premier Yu on topics relations to the promotion of relations between the two countries. The dinner party was attended also by Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih, Economics Minister Hsu Li-tez, Communications Minister Lien Chan, and other government officials.

The Del Valles arrived in Taipei Aug 26 for a six-day visit. They are due to depart Friday.

TOYOTA VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT TAIPEI 3 SEP

OW310355 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Gentaro Tsuji, executive vice president of Toyota Motor Corp., will arrive here Sept. 3 to negotiate with Chinese partners on the car co-production joint venture project here, the Industrial Development Bureau [IDB] said Thursday.

Toyota, Japan's largest car manufacturer, and the state-run China Steel Corp. signed an agreement to co-produce 100,000 compact cars in Taiwan, half of the production to be exported.

Wu Hui-jan, deputy director of IDB, made a 21-minute long-distance call to Toyota in Tokyo last Thursday and he asked the Japanese car maker for a definite statement whether or not it will go ahead with its earlier decision in the venture project, an official with the bureau said.

Toyota has repeatedly delayed giving its final word on when it would start the venture which calls for the establishment of a production plant here. No action has been taken so far, and the Government here has pressed for a definite answer from Toyota no later than Sept. 4. The car venture project is designed to upgrade the nation's car industry and spare parts industries.

PREMIER YU URGES CAMPAIGN AGAINST COUNTERFEITS

OW310305 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Thursday instructed the Ministry of Economic Affairs and other related agencies to step up their moves against illegal use of trademarks and counterfeit products in this country.

Speaking at the regular cabinet meeting, he said that manufacturers here should use their own designs and create their own trademarks on their products so as to give themselves a fresh image in the global marketplace. He made the remarks in reference to a report by Economics Minister Hsu Li-te on the Government's efforts to eliminate counterfeiting practices here.

The Republic of China in the present stage of its economic development is on the road toward liberalization and internationalization, which, Yu stressed, requires eradication of counterfeiting practices. The 10-point measures for elimination of bogus trademarks as adopted by the cabinet and enforced jointly by the Ministries of Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Justice over the past two years, he noted, have produced useful results, and at the same time, won praises from foreign countries.

The premier especially called attention to the tremendous trade surpluses with the United States, which have further aroused concern over the counterfeiting here by countries in Europe and America.

At the meeting on the protection of intellectual property rights and the Sino-American trade conference held here respectively in April and August, the U.S. delegates had repeatedly requested the ROC Government to amend the Patent Law, Trademark Law and the Copyright Law, and at the same time to enact a new fair trade law, he said.

Of these four laws, Yu said, except for the Copyright Law which had been submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review earlier, all the three other laws have been included in the cabinet's legislative programs to be drafted by the ministries concerned.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS HIT RECORD HIGH IN JUL

OW291405 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 29 (CNA) -- The nation's import and export trade in the first seven months of this year accumulated to US\$30.68 billion, registering a 24.2 percent hike over the same period a year ago.

According to statistics just released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in the January-July period, the nation garnered an accumulated trade surplus of US\$4.94 billion, which is an increase of 73.9 percent when compared with the same months of 1983.

Customs statistics indicate that the import trade in the first seven months accounted for US\$12.87 billion and the export trade US\$17.81 billion, giving a trade surplus of US\$4.94 billion, higher than the surplus for the whole of 1983, which was US\$4.84 billion. In July alone, electronics products still led the list as the number one exported item by totaling US\$0.48 billion. It was followed by textiles and garments, US\$0.38 billion; footwear, US\$0.18 billion.

The nation's import trade for July also hit a single month record by garnering US\$2.19 billion, up 21.6 percent over the same month of last year. Of the total, the import of capital equipment increased by 18.3 percent; agricultural and industrial raw materials, 22.3 percent; and consumer products, 25.5 percent.

DUTIES OF AMBASSADOR TO CARIBBEAN EXPANDED

OW300325 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 29 (CNA) -- The ruling Kuomintang's Central Standing Committee Wednesday approved the nomination of Wang Meng-hsien, the nation's ambassador to both the Dominican Republic and Saint Vincent, as ambassador to three other Caribbean countries -- the Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Christopher, and Saint Lucia -- concurrently.

Wang, 62, a native of Chekiang Province, was graduated from National Chengchi University. His past diplomatic assignments include consul-general in Vancouver, Canada, minister of the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Australia, and ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay.

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